THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 102. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Richmond Tragedy.

Facts and Details from a Richmond Journal—The Cause of the Disaster—Scenes and Incidents of the Appalling Calamity.

Another Revolution in Cuba.

Smugglers in the Custom House

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday comes to us in mourning, and filled with particulars of the terrible accident. The *Enquirer* publishes lists of the killed and wounded, together with matters that have already been sent by telegraph, but we find in its account other passages of interest. It says:—

In this generation such a calamity has not befallen our city as appalled our people yesterday morning. The daily papers having announced that the Court of Appeals would make their decision at 11 o'clock in the Ellyson-Chahoon Mayoralty case, an immense crowd packed the court-room, in the second story of the Capitol, before the hour named. The court-room is just over the hall of the House of Delegates, and was literally packed in every part with persons eager to hear the expected decision. Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the court-room. This occurence, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor to break through from the walls and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, down into, the hall of the House of Delegates below. The mass which fell buried beneath its ruins the persons who happened then to be in the hall. It is exceedingly fortunate that the catastrophe happened at the early hour of 11; for if it had occurred after the House of Delegates had met scarcely any of the members could have escaped. A large meeting of delegates which had been held in the hall had just adjourned.

The scene which was presented after the fall of the suspended court-room was frightful beyond description. A thick cloud of dust filled the vast space. Every individual of the vast throng of human beings was begrimed with dust. Many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room the legs, and arms, and heads of the persons who had been caught beneath it were protruding; some still under the spell of death; others moving in efforts at extrication, or in the agony of pain and suffering The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the hall below. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall and caught by the falling mass, were the sufferers from the occurrence. It is a cause of thankfulness that so small a proportion of the great number of persons who were in the court-room has been injured. The judges of the court itself all escaped unhurt. They were in the conference-room, just about going into the court-room, when the floor sank. They were at the door of the conference-room in time to see the sinking of the throng of men, but were fortunately tardy enough to escape being involved in the catastrophe.

THE FIRE BELL RUNG.

Some thoughtful ones ran to the bell-house, and, obedient to their suggestion, the bell men commenced tolling, which soon brought out the fire department and many citizens. The report was rife, and for some time believed, that the Capitol was on fire. The movement of the firemen confirmed that impression.

The heavy timbers, etc., had been pitched out of the windows. The records of the court, such as had been recovered, were thrown into the railing enclosing Washington's statue, together with a hundred hats and as many shoes.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The corpses of those taken from the ruins were all laid on the grass on both sides of the Capitol, as were the wounded. The wounded and dead were alike borne away as soon as their friends could be informed of their condition.

The catastrophe destroyed the room of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the Clerk's office, and completely wrecked the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the latter place, the Speaker's chair and all the desks on the east side were crushed, a page killed, and twenty-one members injured.

Yesterday evening at three o'clock the debris had been cleared off, and the floor, covered with eighteen inches of plaster and laths, was left in charge of a policeman. It was considered hardly possible that any more unfortunates were buried beneath.

AID FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Immediately upon hearing of the terrible accident, General Canby despatched one of his aids, Lieutenant Heintzelman, to Governor Walker, offering any aid it was in his power to furnish. The stretchers and ambulances in charge of Dr. Rose arrived on the Square and were put to use. Both Dr. Rose and Dr. King, of the regular service, were busily employed in administering to the wants of the wounded.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

A glance at the inside of the walls of the buildings revealed the cause of the frightful calamity. The old hall in which the lower house meets was so very high that when it was deemed necessary to have additional offices in the Capitol, a floor was thrown across, and thus two stories made of one. In doing this the architect, instead of inserting the floor beams in the wall, rested them upon a ledge or offset in the wall, which projects not more than four inches, and on this frail support timbers measuring at least two feet by eight or ten inches thick were rested, the constant tendency of which was to press out the walls and lessen the support. For many years the floor has been concave to an extent that was alarming, but familiarity had, as usual, removed the doubts of its safety.

GOVERNOR WALKER.

Governor Walker was in his office, only separated from the fated room by a smaller room occupied by himself and Colonel Owens, when the crash came. Colonel Owens becoming aware of the disaster communicated it to his Excellency, and both at once made for the lower part of the building. On the stairs the Governor met a crowd rushing frantically above. He stopped them in a tone of command, and prevented any from going until they could be of service. As the wounded were removed and men were called for, he allowed them to go in, adding "if you mean work."

The *Enquirer* has the following editorial:—

In the midst of life we are in death. Sorrow follows joy as clouds follow sunshine. In fact, when we are most hopeful and freest from care, events come upon us to remind us that our "days upon earth are as a shadow." Yesterday morning, with buoyant heart, we sat down and prepared for this column a frivolous editorial, that would be now as inappropriate as a wedding garment in the chambers of lamentation with which this sorrowing city is this morning filled. Scarcely was it concluded when we looked towards the State Capitol and saw a crowd rushing from every direction, and soon ascertained that the court-room of the Court of Appeals, in the second story of that building, had given way and precipitated the crowd attracted there to hear the decision in the Richmond mayoralty case into the hall of the House of Delegates below.

Little was, of course, then known of the extent of the catastrophe, but the heart sickened to contemplate the fearful loss of life and suffering that had nesessarily followed. The best and wisest men of Virginia were there, and the age and experience and the flower of the youth of Richmond were there, and through the crowd, with sorrowful faces and tearful eyes, fathers, brothers, and friends rushed eager to hear if those dear to them were among the dead, the dying, the wounded, or the saved. Would that during life we may never again see such a heart-sickening sight. Men who had stormed Gettysburg and seen the flower of their country mowed down around them by grape, and shot, and shell, shook their heads, and said, as mangled bodies and bleeding friends were brought from the ruins, never did we witness anything so sad and heart-rending as this.

And as each one was lowered by careful hands from the windows of the hall of the House of Delegates, each spectator peered with anxious look to see if, beneath the blood and dust with which he was covered, they could discover the face and form of him they feared had been killed or wounded. An hour passed before it was known certainly who the dead were, and oh! the agony all felt, for their loss was a public calamity.

An hour more and the dead were laid out at homes they left a few hours before with hearts bounding with hope, and with not a thought that ere the sun reached meridian they would have departed to their long homes.

The wounded had in the meanwhile been cared for, and then for the first time did our people seem to realize to its full extent the great calamity that had befallen them. Business ceased, and citizens stood upon the sidewalks in groups, and with sorrowing countenances talked over the circumstances of the tragedy, and gave expression to the deep grief all felt, not only at the loss of beloved fellow-citizens, but for their sorrowing families.

There may be pens adequate to the task of portraying the remaining scenes of a day which will go down in the history of Richmond with the burning of the theatre in 1811, and the bridge catastrophe of 1869, when poor Colonel Branch was killed; but the writer of this, unnerved, and stricken down in spirit by the loss of friends with whom he has been associated so many years, and to whom he was bound by ties scarcely less sacred than those of blood, finds himself utterly unfitted to write either at the length or in the detail that the mournful occasion calls for, and can only pray, in conclusion, that the Father of the fatherless and the Friend of the widow may be a shield and a constant protector of the families of those He has, in the wisdom of His divine providence, stricken so suddenly and so sadly.

Obituaries.

The *Enquirer* contains also sketches of a number of the victims. We append the notices of Mr. Aylett and Dr. Brock:—

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT.

Patrick Henry Aylett was a native of the county of King William, but had been for many years a resident of this city. He sprung from an honored ancestry, and was a lineal descendant of his great namesake. After a liberal education in the institutions of his own State he attended for one or two years the Law School of Harvard University, in the days of Story and Greenleaf. He returned to Virginia, and began the practice of his profession in his native county. While he remained in the county he achieved a position at the bar and in the community which gave promise of his future distinction. Within a few years he removed to this city, and for nearly twenty years has been identified with the fortunes of our people in all their vicissitudes. His literary taste and eminent ability as a writer made him a frequent contributor to the press, and many of the most brilliant and effective editorials of the Richmond *Examiner*, in the palmy days of its history, were from his pen.

He did not allow his attention, however, to be diverted from the pursuit of his profession, the practice of which he continued with such success as to command from President Buchanan the appointment of United States District Attorney for the then Eastern district of Virginia. This position he continued to hold until the secession of the State, and upon the accession of Virginia to the Confederate States was appointed to the corresponding office under that Government. Since the war Mr. Aylett was for some time identified with the daily press of this city, and the early popularity and success of the Richmond *Times* was due entirely to the interest which his facile and vigorous pen elicited.

Mr. Aylett enjoyed no mere local reputation. Everywhere in Virginia, and among all beyond her limits who were familiar with her people, he was regarded as one of her most enlightened and valuable citizens. He was in the prime of manly strength and usefulness; and in the many long years of active manhood which seemed assured to him, his friends and fellow-citizens looked for the fullest realization of the bright promise of his earlier life. But it was not so to be. His sun has gone down at mid-day.

DR. JOSEPH BALDWIN BROCK.

Dr. Brock, who was killed yesterday on duty as a reporter of the *Enquirer*, was born in Madison county in 1828. He entered the University of Virginia in 1848 as a student of medicine, and graduated in 1850 with distinguished honor. He settled soon afterwards in Spotsylvania, where he practised his profession with decided success until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army, serving as a surgeon until the surrender at Appomattox.

The war over, Dr. Brock found the field of his former practice in Spotsylvania little better than a waste—two contesting armies having fought over it and occupied it from the first evacution of Fredericksburg until 1865. The profession in Richmond was overcrowded, and as a prudent father and husband, he at once betook himself to journalism as the readiest and surest means of gaining a certain support for his family. He had not been long in his new profession before he became one of the staff of the *Examiner*, and was retained in the same position when that paper was merged into the *Enquirer*.

He not only wrote well and pointedly, but was one of the most interesting talkers in regard to medicine and its collateral topics within the range of our whole acquaintance. The fact is he was designed by taste and acquirements for a professorship, and would have made an excellent lecturer.

To the press of Richmond his loss is a sad one, and we look around in vain for one who, in every respect, will fill his place in its associations. May his sudden and violent death be not without its lessons to those he leaves behind, but may they see in it a solemn warning of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death and the necessity of preparation.

THE CRŒSUSES IN COUNCIL.

One Hundred Million Dollars Against the New York Arcade Railroad.

A meeting was had yesterday in Mr. A. T. Stewart's down town store to take action in relation to the passage by the Legislature of the Arcade Railway bill. Among those present were Messrs. A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, D. M. Ogden (representing the Trinity corporation), and others.

Mr. A. T. Stewart called upon those directly interested as property owners on the line of Broadway, as well as all citizens who have the true interests of the city at heart, to oppose this plan of "scooping" out Broadway. The bill, he said, was a monstrous fraud in all its provisions, and could not receive the hearty support of honest and respectable men if they gave it their careful attention. He believed that Governor Hoffman would promptly veto the bill on becoming fully aware of its dangerous nature. Ex-Judge Hilton was very emphatic in his denunciations of what he called "a villainous and rascally scheme to destroy Broadway." It was estimated that those present represented property worth $100,000,000.

CUBA.

Valmaseda an Aspirant for the Captain-Generalship—Intrigues in His Favor.

HAVANA, April 23.—For a considerable time intrigues have been carried on here having for their purpose the elevation of Count Valmaseda to the position of Captain-General. Originally an Isabellino and sent out here by the unfortunate Queen, he has seemed to realize that his only hope of being retained in position or for advancement was in remaining constantly in the field. Since his departure from here in Nov. 1868, he has visited the capital but once, and then but for a few hours and in order to confer with his superior. His operations in the field, and particularly the sanguinary disposition he has shown in the Jiguani massacre and on other occasions, have made him very popular, particularly in the eastern end of the island, where he has been *feted* and feasted *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam*. Indeed, there and elsewhere in the island his name has come to excite the utmost enthusiasm. As it is known that De Rodas is the right hand man of Prim and is very popular with the army, his recall has been expected in order to assist Prim in maintaining his supremacy at home, and great efforts have been made by the friends of Valmaseda to accomplish his succession. During his absence in the country his wife has remained here and has used such influence as she could wield to win over the more prominent officials to the cause of her husband. In this, however, she has not been successful, as Valmaseda, independent of his connection with the old *regime*, is not regarded as possessing either the judgment or capabilities for the position. The Countess recently left for Spain, doubtless in her husband's interest, after an interview with him at Manzanillo.

While little is positively known, it has long been whispered that the feeling between the Captain-General and the Count was never very good, and there is good authority for saying that the former has become weary of the plots and intrigues concerning his succession. As the result of this it is stated in the streets and generally repeated among the Spaniards that Valmaseda has been relieved and ordered home. Connected with this story is news concerning the recent defeat of the troops under his command near the Cauto. The details of the engagement, in so far as they have reached us, are already familiar. It is evident they had nothing to do with his belief, as the order, if issued at all, must have come from Spain, as in the present condition of affairs here the Captain-General would hardly assume the responsibility of relieving him from his command.

Another Revolution—General Rising of the Volunteers—The Seizure of the "Aspinwall."

The *World* publishes the following special despatch:—

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Information has been received at the Navy Department of the forcible seizure of the Lloyd Aspinwall steamer by the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, and of a general rising of the volunteers throughout the island, with a view to the assumption of the reins of government into their own hands. This movement is looked upon as of startling importance, and Secretary Robeson has instructed Admiral Poor to keep the department thoroughly informed of everything that transpires in connection with it. As thus far received, the news is more than confirmatory of the reports which came a day or two ago via Key West, stating that the Captain-General was losing his authority, and that Count Valmaseda and the political Governor of Santiago had refused to obey orders from him and from Madrid. What will result from this revolt it is impossible to foretell, but there are some here who have so little faith in the moral persistence of the leaders of the Cuban cause as to predict an affiliation between them and the volunteers in case the latter succeed in their present endeavor and are disposed to treat for the joint possession and control of the island, independent of the home government.

UNEARTHING THE VAMPIRES.

Two Hundred Custom House Officials in League with Smugglers—The Government Investigating the Frauds.

The rottenness of the New York Custom House and the corrupt administration of "the Good Old Man" were exhibited in a private investigation yesterday, before Mr. Grinnell. A short time ago information was received by the Secretary of the Treasury that the seat of customs at this port was a den of thieves, and that hundreds of the officials were amassing fortunes by aiding smugglers to defraud the Government. The statements, which were prepared after actual observation, conclusively showed that the officers of the Collector closed their eyes as fervently as if they were engaged in prayer when the valuable goods of the merchants who had subsidized them had passed under their notice. They permitted cases of costly articles to be delivered to merchants in this city without examination because they were in the pay of the owners, and they passed in this way hundreds of cargoes of goods on which no duties had been paid.

Thirteen of the number were examined, and confessed that they had received

BRIBES FROM VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

to pass portions of their cargoes without actual examination, and to obtain permission for them to bring their vessels to various docks where the smuggled goods could be removed to stores on Broadway, and other thoroughfares. They testified on oath that they were in the habit of receiving various sums of money from shipping merchants to enable them to defraud the Government, and that they had shown their gratitude practically by omitting to examine the merchandise of their wealthy friends. The "Good Old Man" did not express any astonishment at the revelations; he was not surprised at the statements made by the witnesses, and he adjourned the hearing till the following morning.

The investigation was resumed yesterday. Five Custom House Inspectors were called, and they testified that they had received money from a number of European and other steamship companies to give the officers of the vessels of those companies special and exclusive facilities to run their cargoes through the Custom House. They furnished the names of their patrons with considerable reluctance to the Surveyor. It is said that two hundred Custom House officers have received bribes from the smugglers.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

THE SPRINGFIELD FIRE.

Destruction of the New York Watch Company's Works—Loss $200,000.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Springfield *Republican* of the 27th, the factory of the New York Watch Company, on Orleans street, was completely destroyed by fire. The buildings occupied the entire block between Tyler street and Pendleton avenue, 300 feet in length, and the lot was nearly square. The old part, the old "American Machine Works," held the heaviest machinery, and was about 75 feet by 50, two stories in height, with a one-story wing, containing the furnace and boiler.

The extension, built by the company when they bought the property, was occupied by their finest and most delicate machinery, some of it almost irreplaceable. Superintendent Percy called the hands to assist in removing the machinery and stock in the northern part of the main building, before the fire reached it, and men and women responded heartily, and all the finished watches, the majority of the tools, much of the small machinery, some fixtures, cases, desks, and the like, and the sash in the northeast wing, were saved.

The company was formerly known as the Mozart Company, with office in New York and works in Providence. The business was removed to this city nearly three years ago, and took the American Machine Works. They were just recovering from a season of unfortunate mismanagement, had got in some of the most perfect and costly machinery made, and trusted to enter on a prosperous manufacture. The employes number ninety-nine, about half men and half women, and it bears heavily upon them to be thus robbed of employment. Of course it is uncertain whether the company will rebuild. Their total loss will be little less than $200,000, while their insurance is but $85,000.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A Newark Sensation—Desperate Domestic Rencontre—Jealousy, Cocoanuts, Broken Pitchers, and Smashed Heads.

The city of Newark, N. J., is fast increasing in fame for the number and extraordinary character of its cases of marital troubles, difficulties, and infelicities. The sort of fame it is acquiring is, unhappily, none of the most enviable. It now has an exceedingly sensational case in point, the principal figurists in the matter being Mr. Samuel E. Smith, a well-to-do coal merchant of Plane street, his wife, her female friend, and his clerk.

It appears that for some weeks past he and his wife have not dwelt together, in consequence, it is alleged, of some difference of opinion between them regarding a buxom German hired girl. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Smith was out walking, and in the course of her promenade dropped into the confectionery store No. 274 Plane street. She was observed and followed by her husband, who forbade the proprietress from holding any intercourse with her whatever. This led to a war of words, in which, however, the woman seemed to have the best of the battle. Smith lost his temper entirely, as is asserted by eye witnesses, and applied his foot to his wife.

Exasperated beyond endurance, the woman seized a large cocoanut and hurled it at her husband's head with wondrous true aim. He then retreated, as another missile of the same kind came shooting after him. He was followed by Mrs. Smith, whose "dander" was now thoroughly aroused. In he dashed into his coalyard office, and she after him. Then the conflict was again renewed by her with increased vigor, she hurling weights at him in a dangerous manner. She was again getting the best of him, when his clerk came in, and together the two men tried to secure the infuriated woman, but found it next to impossible. Finally, seizing a large pitcher, she smashed it into pieces over her husband's head, inflicting terrible cuts and bruises. At this juncture there appeared on the exciting scene a widowed sister of Mrs. Smith, who sprang to the rescue of her relative from the clutches of the clerk.

The latter was speedily prostrated, having been rendered insensible by two powerful blows from some hard instrument—some say an iron bar, others a "billy." This brought the battle to a close, and the women retired from the field fully satisfied that they had got their rights, though the tattered condition of their garments rendered it necessary that they should reach their homes with all possible despatch. Mr. Smith was so seriously injured that he was unable to leave his bed all day yesterday, while the clerk, though able to be about, has found it necessary to wear an extraordinarily large chapeau, so swollen is his cranium.

The principal part of the contest was witnessed by a large crowd of persons, and the occurrence has since been the staple topic of discussion in private circles. Every effort was made to suppress the matter; and one newspaper man was threatened with the contents of a revolver should he attempt to publish anything about the matter. Mrs. Smith states that about six weeks ago, after bearing a heap of neglect and abuse from her husband, she was compelled, in defense of her rights as a wife, to turn the young girl alluded to out of doors. Her husband took the girl's part, however. It looks as though the end was not yet.

A SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps from a Ferry-boat in the Middle of the River.

Yesterday evening, at the 6 o'clock trip of the Newport ferry-boat Newport Belle, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, a man, apparently a mechanic, and twenty-five years of age, wearing a slouch hat, a check shirt, and dark pantaloons, stepped on board and offered his fare to Joseph Dutson, one of the deck hands on the boat. He was referred to the captain, to whom he paid his fare. Both Dutson and the captain noticed that the strange passenger was pale and agitated. His manners did not excite their apprehension of any tragic purpose, and so only called their casual attention.

When the ferry-boat was about the middle of the river, Dutson was standing at the starboard bow amid a crowd of persons, when, feeling a kick, he looked around and saw a man strike the water right by him. He saw that the wheel passed without striking him. It was the pale, troubled man, with check shirt, who had attracted Dutson's attention in paying his fare. On the crowded boat and on both shores hundreds of people, intensely excited, saw him floating and sinking for what, in the awful suspense, seemed many minutes. Mr. Knight, of Newport, saw him plunge into the river. He immediately took a skiff, and, with two friends, pulled into the river. The man himself did not shout or cry for help. Parties on board directed Mr. Knight to the right place. He pulled hard, and arrived, but the man had sunk never to rise. His hat was secured, and can be seen at the Newport ferry landing. It is thought it will be sufficient to identify him by. Nothing is known of the man's name or the motives to this extreme rashness. All observers regard it as a suicide. One passenger saw him deliberately over the rail and plunge into the water. As he jumped in about the middle of the river, it is not probable that his body will be recovered soon.

THE RAIL.

The Accident on the Brunswick Railroad—Additional Particulars.

From the Savannah Republican, April 26.

We published yesterday a brief account of the accident to an excursion train on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. We gather the following additional facts of this heart-rending affair.

The train, with an excursion party from Quitman and Valdosta numbering about one hundred and fifty persons, male and female, left Brunswick at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock, and while running over the trestle work at about sixteen miles from the city, the train, composed of three coaches and three box cars, was thrown from the track into the low swamp. The trestle was only five feet high. The cars were so completely wrecked that it was with great difficulty the passengers who were crushed with the timbers were extricated. The track was ripped up for about twenty yards in the rear of the train.

There being no physician on the train, the wounded suffered a great deal until they reached Jesup, where they received every attention from the railroad men and the inhabitants of the town.

—A Maine paper says that the political managers of the several parties and of the various factional interests in that State have never found themselves embarrassed with as many underground entanglements as are already threatened for this campaign.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Richmond Case Decided.

Ellyson Declared Legal Mayor.

Masquerading and Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Mayoralty—Mr. Chahoon Retires.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia decided this morning at 10 o'clock that the Enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry K. Ellyson and not George Chahoon is the lawful Mayor of this city, and that all acts of Mr. Ellyson, in accordance with the State laws, are legal and binding.

Mr. Chahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field, and Mr. Ellyson remains Mayor of the city.

The court was unanimous in its opinion. The opinion is voluminous, covering every point raised.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Raleigh, N. C., Condoles with Richmond.

RALEIGH, April 29.—At a meeting of the various departments held to-day at the Capitol, over which Governor Holden presided, it was resolved to close the various offices and toll the bells, and resolutions of sympathy were adopted which will be forwarded to Governor Walker. The flag on the Capitol is now at half-mast.

Shooting Case.

A woman of low character, called "Big Foot Moll," dressed herself in masculine habiliments last night and went to the house of Spencer Wood, near this city, for mischievous purposes, when Wood shot and killed her.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Accident to Surgeon Cooper.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—Yesterday evening Surgeon George E. Cooper was driving out, when his team ran away, throwing him out of his carriage. His injuries are painful but not dangerous.

Shipping.

Arrived, brig Martha, from Rio, in ballast.

FROM THE WEST.

Boat Capsized and Three Men Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—While four deck hands on the steamer St. Paul were last evening attempting to take the yawl from the bow to the stern it came in contact with the wheel, which was in motion, capsizing, and three of the four occupants were drowned. Their names are unknown.

FROM NEW YORK.

Army Reunion.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The annual reunion of the 3d Army Corps Union will be held at the Parker House in the city of Boston on Thursday, May 5, at 12 o'clock.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865 do., 114¾; do. do. new, 113; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 96½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 71; Cumberland preferred, 31¾; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 63¼; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 96¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 122; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 29—Noon.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. American securities easier. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 27¾.

LONDON, April 29—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94¼. American securities quiet. Stocks dull; Erie, 19¼.

PARIS, April 29.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, including for export 9000, and for speculation 7000 bales. The stock in port is 363,000 bales, including 358,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 135,000 bales, including 95,000 bales of American. The stock of cotton afloat is 273,000 bales, including 163,000 bales of American.

LONDON, April 29.—Sugar quiet. Turpentine quiet at 30s. 9d. Linseed oil dull. Common rosin dull.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum opened to-day excited.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, all American. California Wheat is quoted at 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; red Western, 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d.; red winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Flour, 20s.

PARIS, April 29.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 74f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—U. S. 5-20s opened flat at 95.

HAVRE, April 29.—Cotton opened flat at 132½f. on the spot.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Jury Presentment—Relapsing Fever in the Almshouse.

For Additional Legal Intelligence see Fifth page.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The Grand Jury for the April term having completed their labors, this morning made the following their final presentment to the court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the city and county of Philadelphia for April session, 1870, respectfully present that they have discharged all business brought before them to the best of their knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the oath administered.

They have acted upon 297 bills, of which 183 have been returned as true bills, and 114 have been ignored. In our opinion many of the trifling charges for assault and battery, especially cross suits, could be settled in the alderman's office by binding over both parties to keep the peace.

The Grand Jury visited the County Prison, Almshouse, House of Refuge, Eastern Penitentiary, and Newsboy's Home. The latter is a charity which we would recommend to the people of Philadelphia.

At the County Prison the Grand Jury were favorably impressed with the good order and cleanliness prevailing throughout the institution, especially the female department. We found the convict department very much overcrowded, three and two prisoners in many cells where there should be but one. We would earnestly recommend increased accommodations here.

The Grand Jury visited the Almshouse and found everything in good order. The insane department is entirely too small for the number of patients, who are continually on the increase. The sick department is now much crowded, there being from 90 to 100 cases of relapsing and typhoid fevers; the rate of mortality is large. The physician states that the cases are brought from the vicinity of Alaska street, to which locality we would particularly call the attention of the Board of Health.

At the House of Refuge the Grand Jury were much pleased with the management of affairs. The inmates of both sexes presented a healthy and contented appearance, and seemed to take an interest in their several occupations, which may be of great use to them in after life.

At the Eastern Penitentiary everything was in the very best order, and the Grand Jury think this institution will compare favorably with any other one in the country, but the building is becoming too small for the demands made upon it, as many of the cells are now occupied by two convicts, and the number is on the increase.

The Grand Jury would call the attention of the police authorities to the reckless manner in which the fire engines are driven through the streets. There appears to be no regard for life or property.

The Grand Jury desire to return their thanks to the officers of the Court for their attention in all matters relating to the duties of the Grand Jury.

B. F. BONHAM, Foreman.

JOHN D. BARR, Secretary.

Thanking the Grand Jury for their prompt attention to business, the Court discharged them.

Joseph Riley was convicted of a charge of attempted burglary. It was proved that between 12 and 1 o'clock last Monday morning he attempted to force an entrance into the rear of John Lisi's residence, No. 315 Pine street, but went about it so bunglingly that he alarmed the servant girl, who called in an officer and effected Riley's arrest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 29, 1870.

The spirited revival of speculation at the Stock Board during the last few days is but the index of a marked change in the tone of general business throughout the city. Most departments of trade exhibit improved activity, which can only be accounted for by the sense of relief afforded in the failure of Secretary Boutwell to force his funding scheme through the House of Representatives.

The loans to-day were quite dull and inactive, owing to the disagreeable condition of the weather. There is considerable demand for call loans, but even this has fallen off as compared with yesterday, and rates continue exceedingly easy.

Gold is not quite so active, but it continues strong, the fluctuations ranging between 115¼@115¼, closing about noon at 115¼.

Government bonds are not quite as strong as yesterday, and a portion of the issues shows a slight falling off.

The Stock market receded from the activity of yesterday, but prices were fairly maintained. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new bonds at 102¾.

Reading Railroad was barely so active or strong as yesterday; sales at 51; Pennsylvania was stronger, and sold up to 58¾; and small sales of Lehigh Valley at 55¾. 38 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 37¾ for Catawissa preferred and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania Canal at 22. 34¼ was bid for Lehigh.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted some attention. Sales of Hestonville at 13½, b. o.

The balance of the list dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	102¾	500 sh Read...	ls.	35.	51
$1000 Phil & E 7s...	91¾	600	do..	35&in.	51
$12000 do.	ls. 35 wn.	91¾	200	do.....	s30.	50¼
$400 Sch N 6s '82...	57¾	500	do.....	ls.	51
$5000 Le gold 1..	35.	93	100	do.....	51
$2000 do.....	b5.	93	100	do.....	35.	51
223 sh Penna R..	ls.	58¾	100	do.....	s30.	50¼
60 sh C & Am R.	2d.	122	100	do.....	51
3 sh Leh V R.....	55¾	100 sh Hestonv'e.	b30	13½
100 sh Penna Cnl...	22				

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115¾; do., 1864, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1865, 113@113⅛; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛@113¾; do., 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞; Cur. 6s, 112⅛@112¾. Gold, 115¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; do., 1862, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¼@115¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115¾	10·32 A. M.	115¾
10·01 "	115¾	11·14 "	115¾
10·02 "	115¾	11·15 "	115¾
10·20 "	115¾	12·04 P. M.	115¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 29.—Bark is quiet at $27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in limited request and small sales were reported at $8·50@9·50 for fair and prime. Timothy is nominal at $6·25@7 and Flaxseed at $2·20.

The movements in the Flour market are quite moderate and prices are steady. For shipment a very limited inquiry prevails and the local trade manifests no disposition to anticipate its wants. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

Prime Wheat is in demand at former quotations, but inferior descriptions are neglected. Sales of 1800 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·27@1·30. Rye is held at $1·03 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and lower; 5500 bushels yellow at $1·11@1·13, in the cars, from store, and afloat. Oats are without essential change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@64c., and 5000 bushels Western on private terms. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1·04 for iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....54 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Boston, Stanickson & Co.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, do.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, New Haven, do.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr Iza, Williams, Portland, do.
Schr Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr John Shay, Fisher, Providence, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Fall River, do.
Schr Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Providence, do.
Schr A. W. Virginia, Smith, Greenport, do.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Salem, do.
Schr Hope, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Newport, do.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. W. Wilson, Kelly, Salem, do.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Fall River, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, Danversport, do.
Barge H. J. O'Cain, Kain, New York, do.
Barge M. Morrow, Morrow, New York, do.
Barge Starry Flag, Hutchinson, New York, do.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STRANGE STATE OF THINGS IN CUBA—OVERTHROW OF ALL SPANISH AUTHORITY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Cuba, although positively lost to Spain on the day when General Dulce was driven out of Havana by the volunteers, has been since then apparently under the partial control of the mother country. That is, for fear the Spanish iron-clads might shell Havana if their insubordination exceeded a certain limit, the volunteers have allowed the successor of the officer thus deposed to rule over parts of the island not under patriot sway, provided such rule did not conflict with theirs.

This farce has lasted some eleven months, and at last the mask has fallen. The rule of Spain, the wishes of Spain, and the representatives of Spain are no longer acceptable to the volunteers, and the orders from General De Rodas, and from the Madrid Government, are openly disregarded by them. At the same time General Valmaseda goes home—the fourteenth superseded General who has failed utterly in suppressing the revolution—and his successor is on his way from Spain.

The forts which command Havana are held, and have been held since the arrival of De Rodas on the island, by the volunteers. He has before now endeavored by stratagem to withdraw from the Cabanas, the Morro, and from "No. 4," the volunteer garrisons he found in them, replacing them by regulars. He has always failed. Now he orders the volunteers to vacate them, and they openly refuse to obey. The Havana volunteers have their compeers in all the ports and principal cities of the island; so that if Spanish rule—the will of the Madrid government—is respected anywhere in Cuba, it can be only in such places as are not occupied either by the patriots or the volunteers; and these points and districts are too insignificant to mention.

The navy, on whose unquestioned loyalty Spain has firmly relied, appears by late advices to be as little inclined to obey her mandates as are the rebellious volunteers. The Lloyd Aspinwall was seized by a Spanish man-of-war in defiance of all treaty obligations, and even of all recognized international law. On the representation of the American Minister at Madrid, orders were sent to Havana that she be at once delivered to our Consul there; but the Spanish Admiral Malcampo flatly refuses to surrender her. He goes even further, and offers to head the volunteers in preventing her delivery. Thus, besides the unquestionable disloyalty of the volunteers, it appears that the loyalty of the navy is more than doubtful.

Now this country has a treaty of alliance with Spain, which, if it has not been rendered rather elastic by our Secretary of State for Spain's benefit, and the temporary discomfiture of the Cuban patriots, has at least been religiously fulfilled by our Executive to its very letter. But we have no treaty with Spain's openly confessed enemies, the slave-trading volunteer organizations of Havana, Matanzas, and Santiago. By what line of reasoning, then, can it be argued that we should actively thwart the Cubans who are fighting against Spain for the same principles for which we expended millions of dollars and thousands of lives, and at the same time actively assist the volunteers, as we are doing, who are fighting against Spain for slavery, the renewal of the slave trade, and the establishment of a monarchy at our very doors?

In August last a note was presented to the authorities at Madrid by our Minister, whose object was the independence of Cuba, under the Republican Government of Cespedes. The sixth and last clause of that note stated that "if the terms of this note were not definitely approved by the Spanish Government, the United States would recognize the independence of Cuba." The terms proposed by this note were not accepted, but neither the belligerency nor the independence of Cuba has yet been recognized. Why not? Because Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, knowing that Mr. Fish was bragging, in reply bragged a little better, and Mr. Fish laid down his hand.

In plain English, Mr. Roberts convinced Mr. Fish of the ability of Spain to suppress the revolution in the past winter campaign; but now not only has the campaign against the Cubans utterly failed, but Spain is obliged to confess her inability to rule the men by whom she declared she could terminate the rebellion.

Under these circumstances, is it reasonable to expect that Mr. Fish and General Grant will adopt the course which they threatened to adopt eight months ago? Will they now recognize the independence of the Cuban republic? Alas, we fear not!

JOURNALISTIC COURTESY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A man is on trial for his life in our city, and no considerate person will say anything calculated to prejudice his case. He is entitled to a fair, impartial hearing and a righteous verdict, utterly unaffected by newspaper comment or popular passion. And even the conduct of his counsel, in so far as it mainly affects their client, is to be judged leniently, with a very considerable allowance for the exigencies of their position.

But the victim of the homicide in question was connected with the *Tribune*, and had repeatedly been its valued correspondent. Though he had written little for our columns since he was captured by the Rebels at Vicksburg, seven years ago, he was still identified with our journal, and might have been recalled into its service at some future day but for his taking off.

With regard to this trial we have never had but one wish—that the whole truth should be developed. Whatever that truth may be, we ask that it be now set forth. Our knowledge of the deceased makes us slow to believe that he ever acted the base part which has been attributed to him; but, when all the facts shall have been elicited, our judgment will be conformed to their dictates. For the present, we rest in a strong conviction that the whole truth has not yet been made known.

The public is fully aware that this case has been made the foundation of a systematic, concerted attack on the *Tribune*—that the strong interest taken in it by many is mainly impelled by their hope that it may be wielded to our injury. We speak of facts of the widest notoriety—facts which are a part of the public annals of the day. Some of the attacks upon us take the form of innuendo and sly suggestion; others are gross and scandalous: but we do not care to give importance to our distant traducers when, just opposite our door, a journal is found reckless and shameless enough to assert that

> "The New York *Tribune* has a decided tendency towards free-lovism,' says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Of course it has. The *Tribune* is the daily organ of the free-love philosophy."—*N. Y. Times.*

Now this extract is either the truth or a lie—on the part of the New York *Times*, a wilful, wicked, malicious lie. What says the *Evening Post?* Does it know any facts which authorize the *Times* to make such a charge? If not, does it know any way of dealing with such calumnies more satisfactory than to call them what they are? We cannot circumstantially refute charges so vague and unsupported. To leave them unnoticed is to induce many to take their truth as virtually admitted.

The *Tribune* is very often impelled to controvert the views set forth by one or another of its contemporaries. We are not aware that any of them has had reason to complain either of the spirit or the terms in which this duty has been performed. None of them can truly say that we have chosen to degrade such controversy from a discussion of principles into an exchange of personalities. No journalist can truthfully say that we have dragged him before the public unless in palpable self-defense. No decent journal can truly allege that we have levelled against it such a charge as the *Times* (with other such) has hurled against us. And while we hope ever to meet argument with argument, fact with fact, courtesy with courtesy, we propose hereafter, as heretofore, so to deal with slanderers and traducers as to expose them to the loathing they merit.

THE FENIAN MUDDLE.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Hallam, in speaking of the tenure of Irish gavelkind, remarks, with ponderous humor, that "no better method could be devised for a perpetual supply of those quarrels in which the Irish are supposed to place so large a part of their enjoyment." What Mr. Hallam said of gavelkind might be said with equal justice of the Fenian Brotherhood. Instead of concentrating its noble rage in a torrent of armed men upon the Saxon, that body disperses it in rills of objurgation upon its own members. Who does not remember the fierce factions into which it divided when the great O'Mahony was basking in the splendors of the "Moffat Mansion," the noble Roberts was wielding his terrors in the Bowery, and the escaped Stephens was revolving about the continent like the wandering and Hibernian "head-centre" of a comet with a nebulous tail of adherents?

This Celtic Cerberus, thus employing his three heads in loud antiphonal ululation and ineffectual snapping each at the other, was naturally not very successful in his assaults upon the British Hercules. In fact, success was not predicable of him. But at last his heads were amalgamated. Stephens fell into swart eclipse; O'Mahony sank into dim and unrecorded, but, his enemies said, not unremunerative, disgrace; and the blackness of darkness enshrouded Roberts. The six angry jaws no longer bayed each other and the moon, and Fenianism fell out of the newspapers and the general talk of men. Possibly it was this ominous silence, and the further fact that the Fenians were known to be led in council by the only man who had ever led them in war, that alarmed the Canadian mind to the dreadful din of preparation which was so lately chronicled in these columns.

The design of the Fenian commanders, according to the reports of their own familiars, seems at present to be the peculiarly Fenian and feasible one of "co-operating with Riel," and striking Great Britain a lethal blow, which shall secure the liberation of Ireland, in that vital portion of her organism known as the "Winnipeg region," where now Riel, surrounded by a few score of half-breeds, maintains an unequal war against the rigor of the climate and the tedium of otherwise unbroken and primeval solitude.

But at this juncture interposes the "Senate" to stay the blow, and proclaim the treachery of O'Neill and its own exceeding virtue and wisdom. It issues one of those extraordinary and eloquent manifestoes so dear to the Fenian heart, and, alas, hitherto so fatal to the Fenian cause. This body points out how it, by its "prompt action and unflinching integrity," "saved the Irish race in America from the infamy of being identified with the Moffat Mansion frauds;" proclaims O'Neill, an insincere, madly ambitious, and otherwise disagreeable person; and accuses him of having "trampled on" various things, "defied" various other things, and "introduced discord and faction into the brotherhood."

After a brief interval of forcible repression, thus does the Fenian gunpowder fizzle itself in squibs. The time of action has gone by. The time of talking has come. The fierce beaver and the savage muskrat of "the Winnipeg region" may rest in security and the aldermen of Toronto sleep undisturbed; for the house of their Fenian foes is divided against itself.

NAPOLEON'S APPEAL TO FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Napoleon's address to the French people, submitting the *plebiscite* to their vote, is frank, bold, and confident. Men may criticise the Emperor as they will, but they cannot deny that, in his recent liberal policy and in the issuing of this appeal to the nation, he has shown wisdom, candor, and strength. Notwithstanding all the strong points that have been made by his domestic and foreign censors against him, we have seen a vast majority of Frenchmen giving him their heartiest support and aid for the eventful period of eighteen years comprised in the history of the second empire. We are right in taking for granted that his rule is, on the whole, well suited to the temper and tastes of the French people; and, as they are the best judges of what they want, it seems impertinent for English and American writers to be continually abusing them for not dethroning their Emperor and establishing an Orleans monarchy or a republic. The vote to be taken on the 5th of May—should it be as decidedly as the votes of former years in favor of the Napoleonic *regime*—ought to stop the stream of partial and censorious criticism which has been so long directed against the Emperor and his dynasty. A ratification of his past course, a pledge of continued confidence and a vow of fidelity to his son, when he in turn becomes Emperor, are among the issues directly or indirectly at stake in the vote upon the *plebiscite*. Did Napoleon not feel perfectly secure in asking the nation to indorse thus fully himself and his dynasty, he would not have risked his all upon the experiment. It will, therefore, be a great surprise to us if the nation, by a vote hardly less significant than that cast on former occasions, does not reply "yes" to his manly appeal. It is said that the Legitimists will vote "no," and that the radical republicans of the Hugo and Blanc school and members of the secret trade societies will do likewise, or abstain from appearing at the polls; but all these disaffected parties will probably make but a small show compared to the other side. The Imperial Government promises that the people shall enjoy the broadest latitude of discussion and action preparatory to the election, consistent with law and order; and there is nothing to rouse a suspicion that the election will not be as fairly conducted (and that is not saying too much) as elections now are in the United States. It is not for the people of this Republic, after the experiences that they have had of governmental chicanery and interference on election days, to make unfriendly comments on the instrumentalities, the prefects and others, that Napoleon has at his command to influence a favorable result. Judging from his own statements and those of his ministers and all his newspaper organs, we conclude that he wishes the fullest and freest expression of popular opinion; that he desires to get a genuine and trustworthy verdict of his subjects upon the real merits of the questions; that he is sincerely anxious to know precisely what Frenchmen think of him and his past and prospective course, and how they feel about the succession of the crown to his son. Only an honest election can give him this invaluable information, and demonstrate how far Frenchmen can be trusted to continue his dynasty after his death. It is also highly important for him to know the entire strength of the opposition, whatever it may be. In order to arrive at this useful knowledge, a truly free election is indispensable. All considerations thus inducing him not to make this election a cut-and-dried scheme and a farce, and he trusting most implicitly in the kindly disposition of the French people, there is every reason to believe that the election will be a square and honest one. The approval of the *plebiscite* by the old Napoleonic majorities, under these circumstances, will be the strongest pledge of security and peace that could be given to imperial France under the present Napoleon and his heir.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our latest intelligence from the exploring expedition on the Isthmus of Darien is not satisfactory. It has been definitely ascertained that there is no practical route for a ship canal directly across the isthmus from Caledonia Bay to the Gulf of San Miguel. We do not, however, attach much value to this information, because previous explorations had demonstrated the impracticability of a direct route. But we must confess to some disappointment in the statement that the exploration of the Sassardi river is likely to result in the decision that there is no possible way by which a ship canal can be cut across the Isthmus of Darien, or, rather, from some point in Caledonia Bay to the Savana river. Thus far the explorations seem to have been carried on principally in a southeastern direction from Caledonia harbor, or Port Escosses, towards the river Chucunaque; but it does not appear as if the range of mountains, of which the Loma Deseada is the junction, has yet been thoroughly examined. The expedition by way of the Sassardi river is that on which we now place most dependence. Up to the time that the letter of our special correspondent left Caledonia Bay the reports from the party on this line were comparatively favorable; at the same time it was hardly known whether the explorers had encountered the most formidable obstacles. Should this route prove impracticable, that from the Gulf of San Blas to the mouth of the river Bayamo, which empties in the Gulf of Panama, will be next explored, with, we trust, better success than the expedition has met in Caledonia harbor.

While Commander Selfridge is pushing his explorations the Colombian Senate is making itself ridiculous over the pending treaty between our Government and Colombia. The principal fault in the Senators seems to be that which was said to apply to the Dutch—namely, "giving too little and asking too much." Certainly the terms of the treaty are as liberal as the Colombians ought to expect, and any demand for a larger sum of money than that agreed upon in the treaty, or for further guarantees, will most assuredly be rejected by the United States. We have offered to sustain the entire expense of constructing the ship canal, and have gone as far as we possibly can towards making the treaty more advantageous to Colombia than to ourselves.

THE GEORGIA KNOT.

From the Missouri Republican.

Washington telegrams indicate that the people of Georgia, with great unanimity, are expressing a decided preference for the rule of bayonet rather than the rule of Bullock, and are very willing to endure the embarrassments of military government until December, if then they can have a chance to elect a new Legislature, and partially rid themselves of the corrupt ring of speculators and scalawags who now hold power in that State.

The inhabitants of this much reconstructed Commonwealth have learned wisdom by a deal of sharp and painful experience, and understand that, however humiliating the situation may be, their lives, liberties, and property are infinitely safer under the administration of General Terry than they possibly can be if left to the exclusive control of Governor Bullock and his hungry satellites. Therefore it is that they hail the Senate bill, harsh though its provisions are, as a positive blessing, and beg for its adoption. But, according to report, the President is so strongly opposed to the measure as it now stands that, should the House ratify the action of the Senate, he would probably interpose a veto. Nor does any one seem to know exactly what the President does want to do with Georgia, except that it is intimated he favors the Ingersoll bill, which provides for the admission of the Georgia Congressional delegation at once, and permits the people to elect a new Legislature in November. Whether the Terry or Bullock dynasty will dominate until then is not stated, but it cannot surely be contemplated to treat the State as a military province on the one hand and as an integral portion of the Federal Union on the other. Such a burlesque would be too ponderous even for radical consciences to tolerate. We do not blame President Grant for his anxiety to close up the reconstruction business and have done with it forever, and he may rest assured that the country is quite as anxious to witness this consummation as he himself possibly can be. But let us, by all means, have some guarantee that the work, when ended, is not to be reopened next week, next month, or next year. Five years have been spent in legislating the seceded States back into the places they once vacated, and the nation, North and South, has been kept in turmoil, money wasted and business impeded simply to gratify the fanatical prejudices of radical politicians who will not have peace at any price. Whatever may be the errors and shortcomings of President Grant, we know that he has sufficient will and energy to accomplish almost any task, however arduous. We know, too, that he still retains a large share of the confidence and affection of his party, and now, above all other, is the time to combine these potent elements for the good of the country and the perpetuity of his own fame. If, with the Georgia bill as a text, he can offer some plan which will make the present phase of reconstruction a finality, so far as further interference by Congress is concerned, he will not only prove true to the pledge of "Let us have peace," but receive a full measure of popular gratitude.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY IN OHIO.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The circular of the Ohio Prohibition party announces that their State Convention will be held in Columbus on Wednesday, the 1st of June, at which time there will be put in nomination a candidate for Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, a member of the Board of Public Works, and a Supreme Judge. It is hardly necessary to repeat at this time all that has been so often said concerning the work of the Prohibition party. Though founded upon a sentiment which must command universal respect, the real effect of the prohibition movement in politics has been directly in the interest of its enemies. By weakening the Republican vote, the prohibitionists have given hundreds of important offices to the party whose opposition to excise and Sunday liquor laws is openly and unblushingly announced. As a political issue, prohibition has been thoroughly tested in Massachusetts, and has failed disastrously. For a time the anti-liquor men had full control of the State, but under their rule the evils of intemperance increased rather than diminished. The reform which turns the drunkard from his poison is a moral, not a political nor a legal process, and the attempt to define by law the power of man to decide what he shall eat or drink has been found a difficult and dangerous expedient. In Maine the prohibitionists have given up the fight, and consented to join issue again with the Republicans provided they will nominate sober, temperate men.

In New Hampshire the Temperance party has acted as a sort of political irritant, but it has attained its full strength and is now on the downward path. The prohibitory principle is not one upon which a successful political party can be founded or sustained, and it is unfortunate, for the good of Ohio, that our prohibitionists cannot see this. If, instead of insisting upon organizing a party of their own and going through the motions of nominating candidates who can never be elected, they should rejoin their strength to the party of progress and reform, the ends they seek to accomplish would be much more readily and securely reached. Their numbers and their respectability as well as the inherent justice of their cause would give them power to gradually lead Republicanism towards the results which they so earnestly covet. Their influence would be towards the nomination and election of temperate and progressive men, in whose hands the prohibitory laws already existing could be rigidly and impartially enforced. From all that experience would teach, we believe this to be the true policy of the prohibitionists. If, however, they regard the empty honor of nominating hopeless candidates and polling an insignificant vote at each succeeding election as preferable to a partial but secure success under the banner of Republicanism, it will, of course, be proper for them to proceed in the future as they have done in the past.

HENRY CLAY AND HORACE GREELEY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Horace Greeley celebrates the *Tribune's* thirtieth anniversary in connection with the birthday of Henry Clay, which came next day, by a glowing eulogy on "the Great Commoner whose genius, eloquence, patriotism, and statesmanship form one of the brightest pages in our national history," and, above all, who "was for forty years our leading champion of protection to home industry," and whose "words of wisdom remain to guide the counsels and animate the efforts of his countrymen." By this Mr. Greeley seeks to hitch the present destructive system to the name of Henry Clay. The crowning act of Henry Clay's championship of the cause of protection to American industry was the Tariff act of 1833, which provided for a graduated reduction of duties that exceeded twenty per cent., and for abolishing the free list, with the exception—as Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said—of "an unimportant list of dyestuffs," and for raising duties that were below twenty per cent., so that in a period of nine or ten years the tariff should be reduced to one universal horizontal duty of twenty per cent.

Yet the *Tribune* tries to hitch to Mr. Clay's name a tariff that runs one hundred per cent. and upwards on articles of the most common necessity, and of the least skill in manufacture; that lays duties of from fifty to seventy-five per cent., meant to be prohibitory, on articles that are the material of all other industry. And against any that advocate a moderate reduction of these duties that oppress industry, and that create monopolies by prohibition—a reduction that does not go half way to Mr. Clay's tariff, the *Tribune* raises the cry that they are advocates of British interests, and therefore are bought with British gold. Mr. Clay was the father of the tariff of 1833. The policy of it was the conclusion of his own mind. He carried it by the force of his own energy. We have reason to conclude that inasmuch as Mr. Clay's doctrine of protection was always that it was a temporary need for our "infant manufactures," he believed that the time had come for gradually abandoning the protective system, and for reducing the tariff to a straight revenue duty of twenty per cent. on all imported articles.

ABSENTEEISM IN CONGRESS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

On the most important debates it is becoming frequently impossible to obtain a quorum in Congress, unless the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest a sufficient number of delinquent members. A few days ago, when the tariff was under consideration, that official was compelled to make numerous arrests to secure attendance, and the remainder of the session was consumed in receiving excuses and in imposing ten dollar fines on the absentees. The people are growing disgusted with this trifling with the most important public concerns, and will hereafter be apt to seek representatives in such persons as are willing to sacrifice their private affairs for their public duties.

Pending the Georgia bill, Ben Butler has gone off to Massachusetts, to be absent until the 5th of May. Before starting he obtained a written promise from his colleagues on the Committee on Reconstruction that the question should not be brought before the House until his return. Thus is the most important public business, the admission of a State to representation in Congress, delayed for weeks to accommodate an absentee member. But why should Farnsworth and Payne and other members of the committee enter into such an agreement? Cannot the business of Congress proceed in the absence of the hero of Dutch Gap? The insolence of the man is shown in this. He constantly chooses occasions for dramatic display, and with his reappearance on the floor of Congress will bring forward the Georgia bill, which the public must know was postponed merely for his personal convenience. He would have the nation understand that legislation in Congress must be suspended during his absence at Lowell.

There are very many absentees besides Butler, who do not, however, make insolent advertisement of their delinquency, and use it as a means of parading their personal consequence. John Fox, of New York, has been spending much of his time in Albany, giving his assistance to the Young Democracy, when he should be attending to his duties in Congress. Judge Noah Davis is one of the counsel in the McFarland murder trial, and has not been in his seat for weeks. The list could be greatly extended, but these are the most flagrant instances of absenteeism. The evil demands remedy in the election of members who do esteem the business of the country of more importance than their private business, their pleasure, or their intrigues. In England, in the House of Commons, each party has its "whipper in," who sees that on all important questions there is a full attendance of members. But in Congress, with an administration party having no fixed policy, and with an opposition having no organization, a whipper in would be of little service. After mustering his forces, he would frequently be dismayed by finding many of them marching into the camp of the enemy. In England there is some excuse for absenteeism, in the fact that the members receive no pay for their services to the public. But our members of Congress have fixed their salaries at the snug sum of six thousand a year, with mileage, franking privilege, stationery, newspapers, etc., with the additional opportunity of spending the summer vacations in junketing about the country on some rambling committee pretending to make investigations into one thing or another. They intrigue, cog and sweat to get possession of their seats, and having once obtained them, they should keep them long enough to transact the business entrusted to them, and avoid the disgrace of appearing on the floor under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR KERR.

From the Lancaster Express.

The *Examiner* accepts the story of the Philadelphia Sunday papers about Senator Kerr as an established and undoubted fact, and wants to know what the *Express* has to say about the exposure of one of its "pet lambs." In the first place, before positively making up our minds that the charge of bribery is true, as related, we would like some better proof than a newspaper article which does not furnish any authority for its statement. We would at least wait until there is time for Mr. Kerr to be heard from and explain the suspicious circumstances, before assuming as an unquestionable fact that he is guilty. We recollect that only a few weeks ago the *Examiner* published an editorial statement to the effect that the Legislature and Governor had been bribed to favor the Border Raid Claim bill, and that it would certainly become a law unless the people rose *en masse* and drove the whole party into the Susquehanna. Subsequent events seemed to prove that this was not a case of bribery but of slander—that the Governor and Legislature were innocent, but that the *Examiner* was guilty of a gross and scandalous libel, and which, by the way, it has never yet retracted. How can we know at present whether there is any better ground for the charge of bribery against Mr. Kerr than for the similar one against Geary and the whole Legislature?

In the second place, the insinuation that Senator Kerr is or has been in any sense a "pet" of the *Express* is as mean as it is groundless; for the *Examiner* must know that we have never uttered a word in his favor or given him any special endorsement whatever. It is true that he voted against Mackey for State Treasurer, and he has doubtless given many other votes which we in common with the *Examiner* and all other Republicans can approve, but it will hardly be contended that this makes the *Express*, any more than the *Examiner*, responsible for any and every dishonest act he may have subsequently committed.

Let it be once established on evidence entitled to credit that this charge of the Sunday papers is true, and our readers will not have to wait long before knowing what opinion the *Express* has upon the subject. We have not been accustomed to dealing out or withholding censure and condemnation against public officers who prove dishonest and false, according as they profess to belong to our party or otherwise, or to this or that subdivision, and our neighbor may depend upon it that we are not going to begin to follow his example in that respect at this late day.

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Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
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NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

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No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
New York, April 26, 1870. 4 27 10t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
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4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon a couple of horses attached to a carriage in which two ladies and two children were seated, ran away in the Park. The carriage was wrecked, and the occupants injured.

—In the case of Policeman Charles Max, who is charged with shooting the youths Murtagh and Welsh, the Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:—That Hugh Murtagh and James Welsh came their deaths from violence (gun shot wounds) at the hands of policeman Charles Max, at the corner of Third street and Montgomery avenue, on the night of April 27.

—On Wednesday afternoon, the house of Mr. Mackellar, No. 1648 N. Twelfth street, was visited by a man representing himself as belonging to the Gas Office. He was permitted to go into the cellar to examine the meter, where he remained some time. In the evening it was found that the meter had been tampered with in such a manner that no light could be had, and oil had to be substituted for the evening. About midnight a neighbor living on the opposite side of the street saw four men, having a dark lantern, operating at the front door and cellar window; the latter was pried open, and two of the men entered. The neighbor left his own house by the back alley, and calling upon a police officer visited Mr. Mackellar's house, but the thieves by some means became alarmed and made their escape.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¾.

—At last the Spanish authorities at Havana have released the steamer Aspinwall.

—It is claimed that Judd's Apportionment bill will receive a clear majority of votes.

—Twenty uniformed Fenians passed through Boston on Wednesday evening, bound North.

—The Athletics played a return match with the Maryland Club in Baltimore yesterday, and were again the victors.

—The Presbyterian Church at Wrightsville, in this State, was struck by lightning during yesterday's storm, and totally destroyed by the fire so caused.

—The House Election Committee agreed to give Henry S. Foster $3500, to indemnify him for the loss of his seat from the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district.

—Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate yesterday were those of John L. Stevenson as Minister to Paraguay, and Adam Badeau as Consul-General at London.

—Mr. Robertson introduced a general amnesty bill in the Senate yesterday. He makes exceptions of persons who left Congress, the army, or the navy, to aid the Rebellion, and members of State conventions which adopted ordinances of secession.

—Yesterday the victims of the Richmond disaster were buried. At a mass meeting resolutions of sympathy with the relatives of the sufferers were adopted, and Wednesday was appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer. A fund has been started for the relief of such of the families as the catastrophe has placed in circumstances of need.

—From secret circulars which have reached the British Legation and the State Department, it seems that the 1st of May is the date last fixed by the Fenians for a raid upon Canada. A large amount of Fenian war material is distributed along the border. All available means have been adopted to prevent a breach of the Neutrality laws.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Pope is asked by the French Government to permit priests in their dioceses to vote on the *plebiscitum*.

—The Legitimist journals in the French provinces pronounce for a negative vote on the *plebiscitum* or none.

—Great preparations are being made by the French police to insure order during the vote on the *plebiscitum*.

—So severe is the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, that his resignation is hourly expected. The Bishop of Winchester is named as his successor.

—The Greek brigand outrage was referred to in the English Parliament yesterday. The Government stated that every effort was being made to capture the entire band. Earl Carnarvon thought the Greek Government was responsible.

THE COINAGE QUESTION.

Report of John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller.

We present Secretary Boutwell's letter to the House on the Coinage question, together with such parts of Comptroller Knox's report as are of greatest general interest:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.—Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith "a bill revising the laws relative to the Mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," and accompanying report. The bill has been prepared under the supervision of John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and its passage is recommended in the form presented. It includes in a condensed form all the important legislation upon the coinage not now obsolete, since the first mint was established in 1792, and the report gives a concise statement of the various amendments proposed to existing laws, and the necessity for the changes recommended. There has been no revision of the laws pertaining to the Mint and coinage since 1837, and it is believed that the passage of the enclosed bill will conduce greatly to the efficiency and economy of this important branch of the government service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Comptroller's Report.

The last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contained the following paragraph: "The mining and coining of the precious metals is now so large a national interest that it deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. At present there is no bureau or officer in the Treasury Department at Washington charged especially with the management of this great interest. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a proper officer, to be intrusted with this branch of the public business, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The coinage of the country is diminished in amount by the fact that in England and France the mint expenses are much less than with us. It would, no doubt, have a tendency to prevent the export of the precious metals in the form of bullion, if the mint charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished."

The Mint was located at Philadelphia by act of April 2, 1792, for the reason that at that time that city was the seat of government and the commercial centre of the country. The act of January, 1837, gave to the director of the Mint the supervision of the Mint and branches. Two years previous, March 3, 1835, an act had been passed establishing branch mints at New Orleans, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia. There was no expectation that any large amount of bullion would be deposited at these institutions, and they were established rather to gratify the desire for the establishment of mints in the south than from any motive of sound national policy, and their supervision was therefore placed under the control of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Eleven years later, January 19, 1848, gold was discovered in California, and twenty-two years later, June, 1869, silver (the Comstock lode) in Nevada. In July, 1852, the branch mint in San Francisco, and in March of the next year, the assay office in New York were authorized, and following out former precedents, these institutions were placed under the control and regulation of the director of the Mint.

This supervision has been merely nominal. In the year 1856 large losses, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars ($235,073 12), occurred in the office of the melter and refiner in San Francisco, and a committee, and subsequently a special agent, were sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine that institution, who reported great irregularities in its management, and the amount of the deficiency, no portion of which was ever recovered. An examination was also made, by direction of the Secretary, in the year 1866, which exhibited large differences in the accounts of the coiner and the treasurer, which could have easily been traced to the responsible party, if the different officers of the Mint had been required, in their transfers of bullion, to take and receive the ordinary receipts required in business transactions.

During the present year the examinations which have been made, by your direction, into the affairs of the branch mints at San Francisco, at Denver, and of the assay office in New York, have disclosed other irregularities, resulting in large losses to the government, which might easily have been prevented by periodical examinations conducted by competent persons.

It is not proposed in the present bill to increase or diminish the charge for refining bullion, but to encourage the refining of gold and silver bullion by private parties, and to authorize, under proper regulations, the exchange of unparted bars for refined bullion, thus reducing the expense and unavoidable wastage consequent upon that process. It is well understood upon the Pacific coast that private parties can refine bullion at a much less rate than the Mint. This is owing, in the first place, to the fact that private parties can use the sulphuric acid process, which is much cheaper than the nitric acid process of the Mint; and, secondly, that the deposits at the Mint at San Francisco are chiefly in gold, when it is absolutely necessary that there should be two parts of silver mixed with one part of gold in solution, in order successfully to part the one from the other. The Mint must, therefore, purchase silver to be used for this purpose, and use, at a loss, a much larger amount of acid than is necessary for the manipulation of the bullion deposited. Private refiners have too much silver, the Mint too little; an exchange can, therefore, take place beneficial to both parties, without the slightest risk to the government, and with a contingent benefit to the miner and the depositor.

A few examples will demonstrate the fact that bullion is, as I have before stated, of greater commercial value in our markets for export, than for coinage at the Mint. An imported stamped bar (ounces, 42,240 gross, 892-thousandth fine of gold, 98 fine of silver, and 10 parts base metal) deposited at branch mint, San Francisco:

Value of gold,		$778 87
Value of silver,		4 85
Premium on silver, 4 per cent.,		19
Branch mint, gross value,		$783 91
DEDUCTIONS.		
Refining charge, 11 cents per ounce, gross,	$4 65	
Coinage charge, one-half of one per cent.,	3 91	
		8 56
Net branch mint return,		$775 35
Same bar sold in market as bullion, stamped ounces 42,240, .892 fine (sold at par .892),	$778 87	
Less, one-eighth of one per cent. Assay charge,	97	
		777 90
Difference in favor of sale in market,		$2 55
The same bar, if minted at New York or Philadelphia—		
Gross value of bar,		$783 91
DEDUCTIONS.		
Refining, 5 cents per ounce,	$2 11	
Coinage charge, same as at San Francisco,	3 91	
		6 02
Net United States Mint or United States assay-office return,		$777 89
The same bar, if sold at New York at ¼ on 900, would net		780 81
Difference against deposit for coinage, and in favor of sale as bullion for export,		2 92
The same bar deposited at San Francisco assaying-works—		
Gross value,		$783 91
DEDUCTIONS.		
Refining, 8 cents per ounce, gross,	$3 83	
Coinage charge,	3 91	
		7 29
		$776 62
Sold as bullion for export,		777 90
Difference against deposit for coinage,		$1 08

The net proceeds of the same bar if coined without deduction of the half of one per cent. for coinage, would be as follows:

	Market value as bullion.	Difference in favor of coinage.
San Francisco branch mint,	$779 26	$777 90	$1 36
Philadelphia Mint and New York assay office,	781 80	780 81	99
San Francisco refining works,	780 53	777 90	2 63

The proposed bill authorizes the issue, as at present, of the three and five cent nickel coins, and in addition a one cent piece of the same material. These coins are made redeemable in lawful money in sums of fifty dollars, and are a legal tender in sums of twenty cents in any one payment. The proposed cent coin will be one and one-half grains in weight, a little heavier and a little larger than the present five cent silver piece, which, together with the three cent piece, is discontinued. The copper and bronze coins, heretofore authorized, are exchangeable for the copper-nickel coins. They will, therefore, gradually pass out of circulation, leaving eventually a minor coinage of one material and of uniform value. A suggestion was made to authorize the issue of but a single coin in addition to the gold and silver coinage now in existence, that piece to be of one cent, into which all other token coins should be exchangeable; but the present copper-nickel coins are convenient and popular, and it was not thought best to withdraw them, but to provide for their redemption, and the discontinuance of the issue when redundant.

The present law authorizes an allowance to the melter and refiner of two ounces of wastage on every thousand ounces of bullion manipulated; to the coiner, one and one-half ounces on every thousand ounces of gold, and two ounces on every thousand ounces of silver manipulated. In the proposed bill the allowance is reduced nearly one-half, the melter and refiner being allowed one thousandth on gold and one and one half thousandth on silver; and the coiner, one-half of one thousandth on gold, and one and one-half thousandth on silver. Experience in the mints and assay offices for some years past has shown that the present allowance is excessive, and that not one-fifth of the amount is required. The propriety of a reduction is therefore evident.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Graff, in response to the request of the Chamber, stating that the Messrs. Harrison have no unusual right in the use of water. He also recommends the use of meters for measuring water. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Invitations were accepted to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the Northern Liberty Grammar school, next Monday evening, and to attend the concert of La Salle College, at the Academy of Music.

A memorial was received from citizens residing on Vine street, between Front and Third streets, remonstrating against the laying of asphaltum pavement, as decided by Councils. Referred.

Mr. Hopkins moved to discharge the special committee from the consideration of the ordinance for paving Catharine and other streets. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Kamerly offered a resolution of request to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Councils why ashes were used exclusively for the bed of cobblestones in paving streets. Passed.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution of request to the Committee on Law to report to Councils whether the Park Commission are authorized to prohibit farmers from using their farm wagons over the Wissahickon road. Adopted.

A resolution locating steam fire engines was referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh streets, south of Bridge, opened for public use within three months. Adopted.

Also, a resolution to pay $3403 12, the city's proportion for building a bridge across Cobb's creek. Adopted.

A resolution for the cleaning of market-houses was adopted.

Mr. Kamerly submitted a resolution for the better paving of the streets of the city. It provides that the bed of gravel shall be sixteen inches deep. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The following bills from Common Council were considered: One approving the contract with Geo. W. McCullum for building a morgue. Concurred in.

Approving the contract of the Reading Railroad Company for building a brigde over Broad street. Concurred in.

The Chamber then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The resolution approving the sureties of John L. Hill, as collector of delinquent taxes, was discussed. After considerable debate it was passed—16 yeas, 5 nays.

An ordinance to make an appropriation to Fairmount Park was concurred in. To authorize the grading of Jefferson and other streets. Concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications and petitions were presented and referred.

A communication from the City Commissioners was received, asking for an appropriation of $45,063 75 to carry out the provisions of the registry act. Referred.

Mr. Oram moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering an ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Philadelphia Gas-works. Agreed to.

The ordinance was then read. It provides for a loan of $1,000,000, payable at the expiration of thirty years.

Mr. Hanna moved to postpone the further consideration till four o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution approving of the contract of the Reading Railroad for the erection of a bridge on Broad street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $511 to pay for damages for the opening of certain streets. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Also, a resolution approving the contract of George W. McCullum for the building of a morgue, at Beach and Noble streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution approving the sureties of J. L. Hill, collector of delinquent taxes.

Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone. Not agreed to.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

Four o'clock having arrived, the ordinance relative to the extension of the Philadelphia Gas-works was taken up, and agreed to by a vote of 41 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $677 10 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, for special Park purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on Gas-works, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $57,960 for the purpose of lighting the public lamps throughout the year, and burning them all night. Referred.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the grading of Jefferson and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Washington avenue and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the Fairmount, Mantua and Hestonville Railroad Company to pave their road with cubical blocks. Agreed to.

Also, one to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill for the opening of Emerald, Jasper and Houston streets, and the paving of Dauphin street. Agreed to.

Also, one granting the Club House Company leave to pave the street in front of their house on Twelfth street, below Walnut.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One relative to the building of a morgue, with amendments.

Mr. Martin moved to concur. Agreed to.

Also, the resolution to pave Jefferson and other streets, with amendments. Concurred in.

Mr. Huhn, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution making a transfer in the appropriation to the Police Department. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of public baths. Mr. Huhn spoke at some length on the subject, and exhibited the great amount of good achieved by such establishments in Boston.

Mr. Willets spoke against the bill, and moved its postponement.

Mr. Buzby said he did not think the city was warranted in granting gratuities to the mass of the people and the working classes, and that each person who used the baths should be required to pay a nominal price.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Mr. Kline offered, as an amendment, "Provided the plans and specifications be approved by Councils." Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna moved to postpone till next Thursday. Not agreed to.

The bill as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of the Police Committee, presented a resolution requesting his honor the Mayor to enter into agreement with the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the capturing and killing of dogs. Agreed to.

Mr. Willets, of Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution establishing street lines in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the construction of a wharf at the foot of Dickerson street, Delaware. Postponed till next Thursday.

Also, a bill for the building of sewers on Chestnut, east of Forty-first street, and Tenth and Christian streets. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer on Ninth street, from South to Christian. Agreed to.

Also, one for the revision of the lines of Torr avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and changing the name to Montgomery avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one for a sewer on Alaska street, Fourth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for a sewer at Berks and Eighteenth streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for a survey of a portion of the First ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun moved to resume the second reading of an ordinance making a loan of $500,000 for school purposes. Agreed to.

The bill, on third reading, was postponed till Thursday next, at half-past four o'clock.

Mr. Hall moved to resume the second reading of the bill for the erection of a bridge at South street, Schuylkill. Agreed to.

The bill, on third reading, was postponed till Thursday next at five o'clock.

Mr. Hall moved to resume the second reading of the bill for the erection of a bridge across the Schuylkill river at Fairmount.

No quorum answering, the Chamber adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·02 | MOON RISES..... 4·49
SUN SETS..... 6·53 | HIGH WATER..... 0·54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 14
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	April 15
New York	Havre	New York	April 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 19
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 21

FOR EUROPE.

St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	April 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 30
Paraguay	New York	London	April 30
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	April 30
England	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	May 3
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	May 4
New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	May 7
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	May 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 30
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April 30
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 6
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Branch, Card, Abo (Finland), C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Astronom, Klepper, 6 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Masonic, Morse, 46 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori—vessel to Workman & Co.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 37 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A. Miller, Repplier, 12 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Annie, Adams, from James river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr G. S. Repplier, Miller, from James river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, from New York.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Lynn.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Brown, from Providence.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 28.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Carrie, with marble, for Philadelphia.

Gen. Foote, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. G. Goodrich, Rose Ann, Yuba, E. L. Cole, and A. H. Griswold, all with coal for New York.

Sarah Gamp and Betsy Baker, with coal for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 29.—Barges Mary Morrow, with coal, and Cecelia, with sand, left for New York last evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Wareley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, sailed from Wiscasset 24th inst., for Cuba.

Brig A. Hammond, Paine, at Wiscasset 24th inst., for Cuba.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Cousins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, hence for Portland, at Newport 25th inst.

Brig Blanche, Hines, for Delaware Breakwater, was at Fajardo, P. R., 11th inst.

Brig Veto, McCarthy, from Genoa, at Gibraltar 9th inst., and cleared for Philadelphia.

Brig Dominion, White, hence, at Halifax 26th inst.

Schrs John Anderson, Holbrook, hence for Providence, and Sardinidios, Holbrook, hence for New Bedford, at New York 27th inst.

Schrs L. Sturges, White, and Almon Bacon, Crosby, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at New York 27th instant.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, hence, at Galveston 20th inst.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, cleared at Galveston 21st inst., for Fall River.

Schr T. Sinnickson, hence, at Norwich 26th inst.

Schr M. E. Van Cleaf, Jones, hence, before reported as on the Ice Breaker at Lewes, Del., was returning to port A. M. 27th inst.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, hence for Quincy, Mass., at Newport P. M. 25th inst.

Schr Wm. H. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Fall River 24th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 49, Little, and F. G. Warren, Dickinson, hence, at Pawtucket 26th inst.

Schrs Quickstep, Bell, from Lynn, and Black Diamond, Wiley, from Hartford, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Among the many foreign ports to which petroleum has been exported, none has before gone to Abo, in Finland, for which place the British brig Branch was cleared yesterday by C. C. Van Horn. Abo is situated near the southwestern extremity of Finland, at the head of the Baltic Sea, and near the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. Her cargo consists of 60,072 gallons refined oil, valued at $18,022.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,658
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 922 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270 00
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097 96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer	972 26	
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid.
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD ST

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

We have received from a prominent officer of the Grand Army of the Republic a communication in reply to an article in our issue of Wednesday, informing us that Colonel W. T. Forbes is not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that, even if he were, such membership would not on any consideration secure him the support of that organization in the event of his being in fault in the management of his pension agency. The Grand Army of the Republic, our informant says, is strictly a charitable and not in any sense a political organization. We make this explanation very willingly, but we insist upon our main point, that a total reform in the whole business of the Pension Bureau is needed, and that so far as Colonel Forbes is concerned, enough evidence of a condemnatory character has been elicited to necessitate a thorough investigation into the affairs of his office. Such an investigation is needed for the complete exoneration of Colonel Forbes if he is not in fault, as well as for his removal and punishment if the charges against him can be shown to be true. The special officers of the Treasury Department, upon whose report our comments of Wednesday were based, obtained a mass of very precise and circumstantial evidence, that if true in all particulars cannot be allowed to pass into oblivion without making the officials of the Treasury Department and all others who may aid in hushing the matter up participants in the offenses charged upon Colonel Forbes. On his part Colonel Forbes contends that he has been victimized by one of the employes of his office, and if he can set aside the evidence produced against him and show himself to be blameless, we will be very well pleased to make a note of the fact. In the meantime we await, with some impatience, a full report of the case from the authorities at Washington which will give all sides. If this report shall show any evidence of "whitewashing," we shall have no hesitation whatever in expressing our opinion in plain terms, while we shall be very much pleased if it demonstrates the entire blamelessness of Colonel Forbes.

There appears to be no doubt whatever about one thing, however, and that is that the pensioners were compelled to submit to heavy discounts and charges of various kinds that greatly diminished the meagre amounts that the Government undertakes to pay them, and whether Colonel Forbes or his chief clerk were to blame in the matter, the whole case is a forcible illustration of the great evils of the present system of paying pensions, and of the necessity for an entire change in the whole business. If pensioners were paid monthly they would not be obliged to discount their claims, and if the business of the Pension Bureau was conducted as it should be, they would not be obliged to pay fees or taxes of any kind, but would receive without diminution every dollar and cent that the Government undertakes to pay. Such irregularities as those charged upon Colonel Forbes are the natural results of a pernicious system that is devised and conducted, not in the interests of the Government or the pensioners, but for the purpose of providing fat offices for hungry politicians. It is because the agencies of the Pension Bureau are mainly, if not entirely, filled by politicians of more or less influence, and because in one way or another their emoluments are greater than they should be, that it is so difficult to bring about a reform. If it were a question of reducing the perquisites of the pensioners, there would be no difficulty whatever in finding plenty of Congressmen anxious to show their zeal for the promotion of economy, but as it happens that professional politicians are the ones interested in maintaining the existing evils, Congress finds itself too much engrossed with other matters to pay any attention to the subject. The only way in which a reform can be brought about is by a strong pressure of public opinion, and we propose to discuss the matter in a very pointed style until something is done to remedy the evils complained of.

THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The subject of ventilation was pretty thoroughly ventilated in Congress on Thursday. A great deal of money has been expended to make the hall of the House of Representatives one of the most unhealthy and uncomfortable rooms in the world. The whole design of the building is radically defective, on account of the fundamental error involved in the attempt to provide accommodations for a large audience. Mr. Garfield justly complained that "the members were being sacrificed to the galleries, as there were not twenty members whose voices were sufficiently strong to make themselves heard in the galleries for three-quarters of an hour; and thus the House was deprived of the wisdom and valuable suggestions of some of its brightest and best minds." Stentorian lungs seem to be an indispensable requisite for Congressional orators, and influence on the floor is to be measured rather by the strength of the voices of the speakers than the vigor of their intellects. No benefit is derived by the bulk of the American people from the extension of gallery accommodations. The great public are satisfied with the published proceedings, and if facilities are afforded to the reporters to [illegible] to give a faithful record of the action of their representatives, it is a matter of profound indifference whether the loafers and lobbyists of Washington have good seats in the galleries or not. As a matter of choice, indeed, it is desirable that the Senators should not be surrounded by large crowds, for their freedom of action and expression is sometimes injuriously affected by the local influences, and they are tempted to talk and vote in the interest of their auditors rather than in the interest of their distant constituents. Legislation would probably be decidedly improved by a material diminution in the size of the galleries and an enforced absence of the audiences which are now assembled in them. Another defect of the hall is said to be an arrangement of the skylight which results, in evening sessions, in a rapid roasting of the scalps and skulls of the members, so that in this particular, at least, a serious personal inconvenience appears to be involved in the public services rendered to the nation by the M. C.'s.

Another complaint is that the hall is frequently filled with the fumes of tobacco, and one member alleges that he does not know a more appropriate place for a smoke-house. But perhaps the most distressing grievance is that announced by the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode, who stated that, while all parts of the hall were badly ventilated, "experiments which he had tried had demonstrated that the foulest air in the House was that immediately around where he stood." We are told that his cruel associates, instead of manifesting sympathy for his distress, received his statement with roars of laughter, but as the joint resolution authorizing experiments to improve the ventilation of the hall was subsequently adopted, we hope he will speedily be relieved, and meanwhile, if Congress should also resolve to diminish the size of the galleries and arrange the House in the manner best calculated to advance the interests of the whole nation, instead of consulting the convenience of the residents of Washington and the visiters to that city, that change would also meet general approval.

THE FOLLY OF NAPOLEON.

The folly of the Emperor in insisting upon an appeal to the people of France is becoming more and more manifest. If Napoleon had been content to grant liberal concessions to the Chambers and the people, he would have strengthened his position materially; but when he comes before the people and demands from them an unqualified endorsement of his whole policy, as the price of the privilege of endorsing his concessions, he but gives the irreconcilable element such an opportunity as it seeks so eagerly and so heartily embraces. Although the pronunciamentos of both the Emperor and his ministers declared emphatically that the question of the empire could not be dragged into the canvass, the people were invited to assemble and discuss the *plebiscite*; but, at the same time, they were told in plain terms that the only result of such discussion that would be agreeable to the Emperor would be a unanimous determination to vote "yes," and that a negative vote or the neglect to vote at all would be regarded as a declaration of enmity to the whole imperial *regime*. The people, especially those of Paris, have not been backward about engaging in the public discussions which were invited, and the reports of the proceedings at their meetings which come to us by the cable show that all France is again in an uproar. The hostility to the empire which Ollivier crushed out for the time by consigning Rochefort to prison has been fairly aroused again, and is manifested by marked disorder at the meetings in all parts of France, and especially in the capital, by cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" and the singing of the "Marseillaise." But there is a promise of an even more serious demonstration against the empire. Many of these meetings have declared with great unanimity in favor of voting "no" on the *plebiscite*, or of abstaining from voting altogether, fully conscious of the fact that by so doing they will be pronouncing not against the liberal reforms which the Emperor has inaugurated, but against the empire itself. Present appearances indicate that the negative and silent vote will be very large, much larger than the Government had any cause to apprehend at the outset. It is possible that the crisis will pass without subjecting the present *regime* to any serious shock, but if the opposite result should ensue, it will not be a matter of surprise.

The British Parliament is now agitating itself over the question whether a man shall be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister. The English law forbids such marriages, but for what reason no one has been able to account in a satisfactory manner. The question of the necessity and propriety of the law has frequently been raised, and efforts have been made to have it abolished. A bill is now before Parliament for this purpose, which, of course, meets with a determined opposition from certain members who appears to think that because the prohibition has been the law from time immemorial, it therefore must be based upon some substantial reasons. The probabilities are, however, that, even if the law is not repealed at the present session of Parliament, it will be before long, to the consternation of sound Churchmen and staunch tories, who seem to consider it one of the bulwarks of the Church and State. The world will probably wag much in its usual way, even if a man is allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister in England as he is in other civilized countries, and those who look for a darkening of the heavens and the inauguration of the grand finality when Parliament wipes this queer old regulation from the statute books will be doomed to disappointment, and will discover that worse things might happen to England and the world.

State Banks in Pennsylvania.—Although nearly every bank of issue in the country accepted the provisions of the act of Congress at an early date, and went into operation under the National Banking system, there are still a few banks in this State which are operating under the free banking law, and have no connection with the national system. The report of the Auditor-General upon their operations during the year 1869 has just been published, and from it we select several facts of interest, which show, however, that at present these institutions do not amount to much. The banks which still have some of their notes under the State law in circulation are but twelve in number, and their outstanding circulation on the 1st of January last amounted to but $79,496, the whole amount of their issue having been $3,319,668, of which $3,140,172 has been returned and burned. During 1869, the Auditor-General's office was put to no expense in connection with the affairs of these banks, and its receipts from them were likewise nothing. On November 30, 1869, there was on hand a balance of $2,574·70 to the credit of the contingent fund of the banking department.

Pennsylvania Items.

—Rich iron ore has been discovered in Lycoming county.

—It is understood that thirty thousand tons of railroad iron will be forwarded this season from Johnstown via Erie to Duluth, to be used in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—The emigrant trade on the Pennsylvania Railroad is on the increase. Heavy trains pass over the road daily.

—The Wilkesbarre *Record* states that parties who have been lying in the river with rafts loaded with potatoes, waiting for such an abatement of the waters as would allow them to go on their way, are discouraged and are selling out their cargoes at 28 cents a bushel.

—A carrier pigeon was carried from Conshohocken by the down Pottstown accommodation train, the 23d inst., to Penncoyd Station, seven miles distant, and made the return flight in seventeen minutes. Another pigeon carried by the same train the day previous to the Falls, ten miles away, flew back to Conshohocken in twenty minutes.

—A most distressing accident occurred in Phillipsburg on Wednesday morning, by which a little girl named Maggie Tine, in the employ of the Rev. C. J. O'Reilly, at the parsonage of St. Philip's and St. James' Church, lost her life by being burnt to death. She had used benzine in kindling a fire, when the can exploded and set her clothes on fire, burning her so severely as to cause her death. The little sufferer lingered a few hours in the most intense agony.

—The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly, with every prospect of being completed within a year. Connecting lines, opening up a new and direct route from Chicago to the seaboard, are already projected. A connecting road is also in prospect to lead from Pittsburg to Erie. Negotiations are said to be on foot for commencing work on the latter at an early day, and there is reason to believe it will be successfully prosecuted. Concerning the former the Cumberland *Transcript* says:—"Surveys are being made through Ohio, by way of Canton, for a route direct to Chicago, in connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. This will give the most direct line in the country from Chicago to the seaboard; the route from that city to Washington through Cumberland being the shortest that can possibly be built between the two points."

THE "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE."

The Proposed New Cabinet Department—Provisions of the Bill as it Passed the House.

Mr. Jenckes' bill creating a Department of Justice, which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, contains the following provisions:—

There shall be an executive department, to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head. There shall be an assistant to the Attorney-General, to be called the Solicitor-General, at salaries of $7500; two Assistant Attorneys-General, at a salary of $5000 each. In case of the death, absence, or inability of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General to fill the place; the Solicitor of the Treasury, of Internal Revenue, of the Navy, the Judge-Advocate-General and Examiner of Claims of the State Department, and their assistants, to be transferred to the Department of Justice. Except upon constitutional questions the Attorney-General may require the written opinion of any of his subordinates upon any legal subject submitted to him. The Attorney-General may direct the Solicitor-General, or may himself argue cases in the Supreme Court, or may send the Solicitor to any State to argue cases in which the United States is interested. The Solicitors and Assistant Attorneys-General to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed by the Attorney-General; a stenographic clerk to be appointed for the department, with a salary of $2000. The supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over accounts of District Attorneys, Marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney General. The conduct of all judicial proceedings and the attorneys of the United States to be under control of Attorney-General. The Secretary of the Treasury and other heads of departments are no longer authorized to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States, but must rely upon the Department of Justice. Provision is made for employing additional counsel under certain circumstances, when, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, there is necessity for it. The Attorney-General to make an annual report to Congress and to have printed from time to time, at the Government Printing Office, one thousand copies of the opinions of himself and assistants as he may deem valuable for preservation. Each head of any department of the Government may require the opinion of the Attorney-General on all questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments. The duties enjoined upon the Solicitor of the Post Office Department to be performed by the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General to have charge of prosecutions for mail depredations and penal offenses against the Postal law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

Miss Carlotta Patti's appearances as the "Queen of Night" in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will undoubtedly attract large audiences. Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music.

At the Walnut Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in the drama of *The Connie Soogah* and the farce of *Pat's Blunders*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Connie Soogah* will be performed.

At the Arch Mr. Adam Everly will have a benefit this evening, for which Sardou's play of *The Fast Family* and the farce of *The Spitalsfield Weaver* are announced. Mr. Everly was one of the most popular and valuable members of the Arch street company, and his place has never been supplied. He is an actor of talent and thoroughly in love with his art, and since he has been upon the stage his constant improvement has demonstrated the earnestness with which he seeks to win the favor of the more intelligent of playgoers. Mr. Everly, both as a gentleman and as an artist, has many friends in this city, and with such a fine bill as will be given this evening there should not be a vacant seat in the house.

To-morrow evening Mr. Craig will have his annual benefit.

At the Chesnut the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

On Monday the new burlesque entitled *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be produced.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House an interesting variety of songs, dances, and Ethioplan eccentricities will be given this evening.

At Dupree & Benedict's Opera House an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

Rossini's "Messe Solennelle."—The performance of Rossini's last work this evening at Musical Fund Hall, under the direction of Mr. Thunder, will undoubtedly attract a large audience of musical connoisseurs. This mass is said to contain some of the finest things ever written by Rossini, and it will doubtless receive ample justice at the hands of the artists who are announced to appear. The concert will commence with Beethoven's quintette. This is a rare occasion, and as it is very improbable that the mass will be given soon again, the lovers of music should not allow the inclemency of the weather to interfere with their enjoyment.

The Panorama of "The Pilgrim" will be exhibited this evening for the benefit of Purity Council, No. 209, O. U. A. M.

The Sentz-Hassler Orchestra will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Fine Lot of Real "Nobby" Clothing for Young Gents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Finest Ready-made Suits, Superior in Materials, Finish, Fit.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
The exhibition this week will be for the [4 25 6t
BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ MONEY OFFERED.—ALL CHURCHES, Lodges, and organizations will be allowed a *very large* commission for the sale of PILGRIM TICKETS redeemable at *any* exhibition.
Although we are nightly crowded, yet other cities are urging their claims, and we must soon close here.
Let officers call at once and secure Tickets, as multitudes will repeat their visits before we go, and you can secure your commission. 4 29 2t

☞ ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
PONEYVILLE LECTURE.
WM. L. DENNIS, ESQ.,
Will deliver his popular Lecture, entitled
"*Our Church and Congregation,*"
For the Benefit of Kenderton Presbyterian Church, Tioga,
On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 3.
Tickets can now be had at Office Assembly Buildings. Tickets, 50 cents. Lecture at 8. 4 28 3t

☞ AT THE PILGRIM YOU CAN BUY "Pilgrim's Progress," 10 cents; also, "The Golden Stairs," and "My Bud in Heaven," as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. 4 29 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 22 26dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO BRIDGE BONDS.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the above Bonds will be paid by the FIDELITY COMPANY on and after MONDAY next, May 2. 4 29 2t

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m*p*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Office, No. 130 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870.
From this date goods intended for Mobile or points beyond New Orleans, reached by our connecting lines, must be well strapped if in boxes, and securely covered if in trunks, otherwise they will not be received by this company.
WM. L. JAMES,
4 28 30 m 2 General Agent.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 141 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 5t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf3

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 3

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
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NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 4 29 1m

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An Attractive Stock At Attractive Prices
IS RAPIDLY ATTRACTING ALL GOOD FOLKS TO
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THE EMPORIUM OF SPRING ATTRACTIONS.
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THE ESTABLISHMENT WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAP.
THE PEOPLE'S OWN CLOTHING HALL.
THE GREAT BROWN HALL!!
Spring Suits of every conceivable variety.
Spring Business Coats of all desirable materials.
Spring Overcoats, light, tasty, befitting.
Spring Pants, stripes, mixtures, all colors.
Springs Vests, exquisite in pattern and finish.
Spring Home Coats, unsurpassably comfortable.
Spring Coachmen's Coats, gay and stylish.
Spring Raiment, better than elsewhere.
Spring into your clothes, Gentlemen!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

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For Sale on Easy Terms.
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CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano.
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AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
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IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.

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Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
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PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

GEORGE FRYER,
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Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4j

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

PIANOS.

RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.),
New Piano Store,
1008
CHESNUT STREET,
(Next door to his former place,)
OFFERS AT
Wholesale Prices,
(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,)
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's),
AND THE
KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

PIANOS, MUSIC, ORGANS.
LEE & WALKER
HAVE REMOVED
Their immense stock of SHEET MUSIC, etc., heretofore contained in Nos. 722 and 926 CHESNUT Street, to
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AND HAVE OPENED
With a complete stock of MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Etc. Etc. Etc.
LEE & WALKER'S Musical Almanac sent free to any address on application. 4 28 6t

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

THE FINE ARTS.

HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
PAINTINGS.
SEE AUCTION COLUMN. 11 10 rp

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GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED by
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SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

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SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
4 7 1m Commission Merchants,
No. 39 N. WATER Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 5j

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp
D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RICHMOND COAL WHARVES.

An Important Decision—The Reading Railroad Required to Afford Full Accommodations to Shippers of Coal.

Supreme Court, Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

In the case of Lewis Audenried *et al.* vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in equity, Judge Read this morning delivered the following opinion:—

By the act of the 4th of April, 1833, under which the defendants were incorporated, their railroad might terminate "at some suitable point in or near the city of Philadelphia, or on the line of the Philadelphia and Columbia, or the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad," and under these powers they constructed a railroad terminating on the River Delaware, at Richmond, near the city of Philadelphia. This route is distinctly recognized in the fourth section of the act of 20th March, 1838 (P. L. 149), in these words, "The route already located by them for their railroad from the Falls of Schuylkill to the River Delaware." The eastern termination of the main coal line of the road is, therefore, the river. To accommodate the shippers of coal a large wharf front, to be owned by the company, was therefore a matter of absolute necessity, and it has been acquired by the defendants, who have built wharves and piers running into the tideway of the Delaware, with branches or extensions of the railroad running down to the ends of the piers, so as to allow the coal to be emptied from the cars into the holds of the vessels.

Bins are also provided into which the coal can be dumped when the vessels are not there. The branches or extensions are in fact part of the main line, and subject to the same rules and provisions, or they are branch railroads, within the meaning of the 17th section of the act of 13th April, 1846, which has been extended by the act of the 12th April, 1864, P. L. 396, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. (Black vs. Railroad Company, 25, *Legal Intelligencer*, 1868, p. 301.)

The main line is 9⅘4 miles in length, with a double track, and all the railroads owned, leased, or controlled by the defendants have an aggregate length, including sidings, amounting to 1142 miles of single track road. These subsidiary roads render tributary to the main line almost the entire territory of the southern and middle coal fields, one of sixty miles, and the other of over thirty miles in length.

The capital stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on 30th November, 1869, was $29,023,100·28, its funded debt $7,819,592·13, and the managers have negotiated a loan of $5,000,000 of seven per cent. coupon bonds, dated January 1, 1870, payable in twenty years, one-half convertible at the option of the holder into stock, at par, at any time after the first of January, 1872. The result of this large moneyed investment was that in 1869 the total of all coal transported on the main line was 4,239,457 tons of 2240 lbs., of which 2,362,972 tons were sent to Richmond for shipment.

Lewis Audenried, one of the plaintiffs, was the first shipper of coal that occupied one of these wharves at Richmond. He took it in the year 1842, and used it till 1848, when he formed a partnership, which continued the occupancy till 1854, when the present firm (the plaintiffs in the bill) was formed, who used a wharf or part of a wharf till 1868, and for two years past used the wharf No. 11 as shippers of coal from that point to New York, Boston, and other ports.

During all this time, with the exception of 1858, the plaintiffs allege that they or their predecessors, for twenty-seven years, with that single exception, have been, if not the largest, certainly among the largest shippers of coal over the road, and from these wharves during the past year (1869) they shipped there over 213,000 tons, being an eleventh part, within a fraction, of all the coal sent there for shipment.

Lewis Audenried, the senior partner, in his affidavit says:—"Relying on the continuance of the usual facilities at Richmond my firm, and the several partners are involved in large engagements, to carry out which, to a great extent, equal facilities at Richmond for shipping with all others in the trade are essential.

"We have advanced to miners not less than $175,000, and agreed to advance not less than $100,000 more.

"If we are denied these usual and necessary facilities our custom will be to a great extent broken up, or we must find coal for it elsewhere, and principally from parties who transport it over roads terminating directly in the vicinity of New York.

"When the company made the arrangement with us looking to an increased tonnage and business, they gave us additional wharf accommodations for the expected increase, and in consequence of this and our using these facilities to the fullest extent, it is believed the company made in the year 1869 about $21,000 on the item of shipping our coal, a much larger profit than was made from any other individual shipper or firm.

"The dispute between us and the company arises from different interpretations of the terms of a verbal contract. I never knew or believed nor heard it asserted that the terms were such as the company now asserts until the shipping season was over and the drawbacks paid."

Since 1867 the company ships all the coal and are paid from fifteen to twenty-two and a half cents per ton, with ten cents for dumpage, during the day of arrival, and a loss of this allowance, if not so discharged, and an additional fine.

The defendants claim there is due to them, by the plaintiffs, the sum of $87,993 33, being, as they allege, received by them as drawbacks during the years 1868 and 1869, in excess of the drawbacks current at the time, and in a letter dated 1st of February, 1870, making this claim, it is distinctly stated that if the claim is not properly adjusted "this company will feel constrained to commence legal proceedings for its recovery, and will refuse to permit Messrs. Audenried & Co. to occupy a wharf at Richmond hereafter."

The last threat has been carried into full effect, and the plaintiffs are entirely deprived of all wharf accommodation at Richmond. It will be observed that the defendants, as carriers of coal, take charge of it from the coal region until it is loaded into the vessels at Richmond. The railroad is thus extended from its commencement in Schuylkill county until it reaches the vessels in the Delaware into which the coal is to be loaded. Of the contracts for 1868, we have no other evidence than that the drawbacks were given by the President and Mr. Tucker, and paid and settled without a word of complaint on either side. In the beginning of 1869, it was deemed important, as had been found in 1868, to induce large shipments of coal to the eastward, and particularly to Boston, which could only be done by giving heavy drawbacks, so as to enable the shippers to sell at prices which would allow them to compete with the coal of other companies whose natural terminus was New York and not Philadelphia. An effort was made by Mr. Smith in March, 1869, to have the trade called together and to induce them to sell coal freely, and to unite with the company at low charges for transportation in exhibiting the strength of the Schuylkill region. Colonel Day, the gentlemen spoken to, said to Mr. Smith, "That it was *our* fight with the New York companies, and that we ought not to urge the operators to participate in it," at which he said Mr. Smith exhibited a good deal of annoyance.

Mr. Tucker says in his letter of 6th December, 1869, to Mr. Smith, which was read to the President before it was sent, "I inquired if he (Colonel Day) recollected how low you (Mr. Smith) offered to transport the coal. He replied that he thought you said as low as fifty cents, if it was necessary to maintain a successful competition. I then asked the committee how they supposed we felt when Audenried & Co. proposed to secure to us the transportation of 100,000 tons at the price agreed upon. I stated that we felt under great obligations to them."

Mr. John Tucker, a very able and acute man of business, in the conclusion of his letter says, "Even now, with all the money we have made, I would be better satisfied if we all had had a steady and regular business and working to our capacity at the charges on Audenried's coal than I am now. The battle would have been fought, and we should have won it. Now a conflict is probably before us."

It is clear that whatever contract was made between Mr. Tucker, the recognized agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Mr. Addison Child, on behalf of the plaintiffs, at which W. G. Audenried was present, "it was all verbal, except the memorandum mentioned in the bill."

Of this contract there are three competent witnesses, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Child, and Mr. Audenried, and by it, whatever it was, both parties in good faith should be bound. The error, if there be any, has been in turning to resolutions of the board, and assuming that all contracts made by authorized agents were illegal if not in strict conformity with them. There is no evidence that the drawbacks of 1868 were not regularly allowed by the proper authority, and paid in regular course by the proper officers. In ordinary cases this should settle this part of the claim. The drawbacks of 1869 were the fruits of a special contract, as stated by the agents of the two parties. Some of the details may be disputed; but it is certain they were all paid in due course after the attention of the incoming president had been called to them. Under this state of things, it is clear that these matters were the subject—first, of amicable settlement, and if that could not be effected, by, second, an appeal to a legal tribunal; but not of duress *per minas*, of breaking up an old-established customer by depriving him of all wharf accommodation at Richmond. I think the reason assigned did not justify the defendants in taking away from the plaintiffs all proper wharf accommodation.

As there was no reason justifying the company in their action, is the assignment of wharf accommodation to persons situated as the plaintiffs were and are a mere matter of caprice? This is a question of the gravest character to the company, who derive all their chartered rights from the State, and to the community at large, who cannot look on without a strong feeling of disapprobation at the arbitrary acts of a corporation, however wealthy and powerful.

I am of opinion the defendants were and are bound to give the plaintiffs proper wharf accommodation at Richmond, and I accordingly grant an injunction as prayed for in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of the prayer.

The decree in proper form to be entered forthwith.

AN APPEAL TAKEN.

An appeal was at once taken by the defendants from the decree to the Supreme Court in Banc.

—In a letter to a friend in New London, Conn., General Sherman says that he is rejoiced to learn that the people of that city ratify the appointment of Mrs. Mower as Postmaster, and adds, "Let them now help her in the discharge of her office, and be patient until she masters it. If a country wants brave men in hours of danger, they must remember the widow left desolate and the children who need food and education. I feel the deepest interest in General Mower's family, and am delighted that this office has been so well bestowed."

CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS COATS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS PANTS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS VESTS FOR MEN, $1.
BUSINESS SUITS COMPLETE, $7.
WE REALLY HAVE GOODS WHICH ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT THESE LOW PRICES—THEY ARE GOOD AND SERVICEABLE. WE SELL NOTHING WHICH IS NOT.

WE HAVE ALL GRADES OF READY-MADE GARMENTS ABOVE THESE PRICES, UP TO THE FINEST AND BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. ALSO, IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DR. SCHENCK SAYS persons can live in Florida the year round, if they will only be liberal in the use of *Schenck's Mandrake Pills*, to keep the liver in healthful action, as the climate has a marked effect on the biliary organs. No person need suffer from Bilious Complaints if they will adopt the advice of Dr. Schenck and use the Mandrake Pills, as they are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel. They not only act better than any mercurial medicine in the world, but they do it more promptly and with entire freedom from griping.

A WELCOME DISH AT THE TABLE, AND AT THE COUCH OF THE INVALID.—The countless ways in which the Sea Moss Farine may be utilized in cookery, the immense number of dishes—some plain and simple, others of the most delicate and delicious nature—to which it imparts not only all that is desirable in quality, but a wonderful increase of quantity, are among its strongest recommendations. There is no kind of farinaceous preparations, no kind of soup or gravy in which it may not be used to advantage; and the blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, jellies, gruels, etc., made from it are not only unsurpassed, but, in our opinion, unequalled. Invalids whose stomachs are so sensitive as to reject all ordinary preparations for the sick-room, find no difficulty in retaining and digesting the light and nourishing food of which this article forms the basis.

On the score of economy the Sea Moss Farine is certainly infinitely preferable to any of the starches, farinas, gelatines, etc., made from the cereals or from maize. We are assured that a package of it, costing only twenty-five cents, will produce no less than sixteen quarts of blanc mange, jelly, custard, or Moss Farine cream. The quantity seems almost incredible, but the statement is made on good culinary authority, and our readers can easily test its accuracy for themselves.

FRANKLIN SAYS a thing economically done is well done. This system of doing business has always been observed by Rockhill & Wilson. By keeping down expenses they are enabled to sell their clothing at far lower prices than houses that waste in show. The public have discovered this fact, and felt the benefit of it in their purchases of the fine, substantial, and cheap clothing which they are making daily at the old and popular house of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

P. S.—Open every day for our friends to call and inspect our $10 all-wool Spring Suits, and $5 and $7 Spring Overcoats, which really astonish the community.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guaranty of its merit. Sold everywhere.

JUST RECEIVED—Another invoice of those Spring Cassimeres, of which we make our beautiful $10 Spring Suits, and $5 and $7 Spring Overcoats. Our cutters are cutting late into the night to keep up a supply, so great is the demand.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have secured all Goods made of this description, consequently no others can supply them. R. & W.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FRESH IMPORTATION.

A choice lot of New Style Fancy Cassimere for Pantaloons, just received at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

REMOVAL.—We desire to call attention to the removal of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE Office from old quarters, Eleventh and Chesnut, to present elegant establishment, No. 1318 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

☞ CARD.—Having completed our new Oak Hall ☜
☞ Buildings, we have set apart next Monday, ☜
☞ May the 2d, to throw open our entire Esta- ☜
☞ blishment to the people for a ☜
☞ Public Inspection, ☜
☞ Public Inspection, ☜
☞ Public Inspection, ☜
☞ Public Inspection, ☜
☞ Public Inspection, ☜
☞ Next Monday, May the 2d, ☜
☞ Next Monday, May the 2d, ☜
☞ Next Monday, May the 2d, ☜
☞ Next Monday, May the 2d, ☜
☞ Next Monday, May the 2d. ☜
☞ The improvements we have made make our ☜
☞ buildings twice as large as formerly, and we ☜
☞ cordially invite all who in the past have so ☜
☞ generously shown their appreciation of our ☜
☞ efforts, and all who feel an interest in the busi- ☜
☞ ness enterprise of our city, to honor us with ☜
☞ their presence on Monday next. Our entire ☜
☞ establishment will be thrown open for public ☜
☞ inspection, and one hundred of our employees ☜
☞ will be in attendance to receive visitors, who ☜
☞ will not be expected to make purchases unless ☜
☞ particularly desirous of doing so.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Nos. 532, 534, 536 MARKET St.,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—RILEY.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, Mr. EDWIN HOLMES to Miss EMMA, daughter of Benjamin Riley, all of Philadelphia.

IVINS—KEEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 27th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Cole, D. D., CHARLES G. IVINS to MATILDA M., daughter of the late Charles Keen, all of this city.

PERKS—MCGRATH.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Father Reilley, of St. John's Church, Mr. RICHARD PERKS, of Camden, N. J., to Miss ANNIE MCGRATH, of this city.

SCOTT—SOUWERS.—At the Rectory of St. Mark's Church, No. 1620 Spruce street, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, THOMAS J. SCOTT, Esq., to Mrs. MAGGIE SOUWERS, both of this city.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—On Fifth day, the 28th of April, LEWIS J. ALBERTSON.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Green street, above Airy, Norristown, on Seventh-day, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Funeral to proceed to Plymouth Burying Ground.

ASCANDELL.—On the 27th instant, SARAH ASCANDELL, wife of John Ascandell, and daughter of John and Sarah Peirce, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. John Peirce, No. 819 Christian street, above Eighth, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

FOSTER.—On the 27th instant, ISAAC M. FOSTER, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Coaquanock Lodge, No. 143, I. O. of O. F.; Washington Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance; and the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 920 Gilbert street, on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—Gone to her home in Heaven, our mother, MRS. HANNAH P., wife of Isaac B. Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and ladies and gentlemen of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee; Ivy Wreath Grove, No. 14, of the Ancient Order of Female Druids; and Mount Moriah Temple, No. 12, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 122 Mary street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

WELSH.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, JAMES P. WELSH, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Edward Welsh, Second street, above Thompson, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CLOTHING.

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ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

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OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

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EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.

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Old York Road and Chelten Avenue,

CHELTEN HILLS, Cheltenham Township,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

6½ miles from Philadelphia, and a few minutes walk to the York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

On SATURDAY, May 7, 1870.

At 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

All that very elegant country seat situate at the southwest corner of the Old York road and Chelten avenue, CHELTEN HILLS, comprising 9¾ acres of land. The improvements are a very handsome and well and substantially built 2½-story stone MANSION, with two-story back building; has parlor, with low-down grate, dining-room, pantry, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 3 chambers and bath-room, with hot and cold water on the second floor, and 2 pleasant rooms and large water tank above; gas fixtures, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, numerous closets, marble mantels, porch, burglar alarm, which also communicates with the coachman's room at the barn; handsom stone stable, with three stalls, carriage-room, coachman's room, hay-loft, cow-shed and yard, etc.; stone ice-house and milk vault, stone spring-house, frame workshop and chicken-house, frame cow-house, superior hydraulic ram, which supplies the house and barn with excellent spring water; also, a never-failing stream of water, a small dam, grove of beautiful old oak and other shade and fruit trees; a variety of berries, vegetable garden, with hot-beds, truck patch; very handsome lawn, carefully planted with beautifully grouped deciduous and evergreen trees, around which is a very substantial and prett driving road, and nearly the whole place bounded by a stone wall, newly built in the best manner. The above is located in a very desirable neighborhood, adjoining and in the immediate vicinity of very handsome country seats and residences, and having unobstructed views from all sides, which add very much to its value.

TERMS—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

The stock, etc., can be had by the purchaser of he place at a valuation. [4 16

No postponement on account of the weather.

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Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

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Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
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Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
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Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

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FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, within 7 miles of Market street, on a good turnpike accessible at all seasons of the year; within ten minutes walk of a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; about thirty acres of land with a fine stream through it and a fish pond, diversified with woods, lawn and meadow, beautiful evergreens and deciduous trees and hedge. The improvements consist of a large

STONE MANSION,

replete with every modern improvement, designed for summer and winter residence. Gas and steam heater. Spring water introduced through the house from a never-failing spring supplied by a wheel. Three tenement houses, stone stable, barn, sheds, chicken-houses, spring house. Everything to make it a very desirable residence, and cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "H. V. K." No. 17 Philadelphia Post Office. 4 27 4t*

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A POINTED STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, well built, with all modern improvements, and two acres of ground, with vegetables and fruit.

Apply to or address WM. H. BACON,
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CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE, THE Elegant Residence on Prospect avenue, corner of New street, adjoining the country seats of George Harding, George W. Biddle, and John T. Montgomery, Esqs.; two minutes' walk of the depot. Price $16,500. Apply to REDLOCK & PASCHALL, 715 WALNUT St. 4 27 6t*

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, FIRST-class DWELLING, Race street, opposite Logan Square. Also, one House No. 137 Nineteenth street, above Cherry. Inquire of H. WIREMAN, No. 725 WALNUT Street, or at buildings, of

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TO RENT, NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, a first-class residence; 2 baths, water in each room, and all other modern conveniences. $2500 per annum. Apply to JOHN CROMP,

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ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA,

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

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HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 109 VINE St. 4 23 13trp

LIFE INSURANCE

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF

Springfield, Mass.,

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869,

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.—

Be it remembered that, on this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 2,879,967 37-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870. (SEAL)

GEORGE WALKER,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	Nothing. Purely Mutual.

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be held by the Company	$97,900·00
Cash on hand	3,834·79
Cash in First and Second National Banks of Springfield	25,206·75
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	36,209·97
Amount of loan secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,043,138·61
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par value.	Market value.
458 shares National Bank Stock	$45,800·00	$62,111·00
Government Bonds	256,700·00	297,555·00
New York, Missouri, and Michigan State Bonds	94,000·00	98,920·00
Railroad Bonds and City of Springfield Bond ($300·00)	76,000·00	82,655·00
		$541,339·00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Amount Loaned thereon.
15 shares Glasgow Manufacturing Stock	$1,500·00	$1,875·00	$1,275·00
50 shares National Park Bank	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
24 shares Chickopee National Bank	2,400·00	3,480·00	2,000·00
55 shares Boston and Albany Railroad stock	5,500·00	7,865·00	7,750·00
3 shares Third National Bank stock	300·00	375·00	300·00
120 shares Agawam Canal Co.	6,000·00	6,000·00	
8 shares Second National Bank	800·00	1,240·00	2,300·00
5 shares Riverside Paper Co.	5,000·00	6,250·00	
80 shares Westfield Gas-light Co., with sureties	8,000·00	8,000·00	8,000·00
2 U. S. bonds, $100 each	200·00	228·00	200·00
36 shares Chicopee National Bank stock	3,600·00	5,220·00	1,550·60
3 U. S. bonds, $500 each	1,500·00	1,785·00	1,500·00
1 " " $500	500·00	595·00	500·00
50 shares National Park Bank stock	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
3 shares Benris Paper Co.	3,000·00	4,500·00	2,500·00
11 shares Pynchon National Bank stock	1,100·00	1,705·00	
5 shares John Hancock National Bank stock	500·00	600·00	4,400·00
8 shares Leicester National Bank stock	800·00	880·00	
30 shares Worcester Gas-light Co.	3,000·00	3,750·00	
4 U. S. bonds of 1881	3,000·00	3,570·00	3,000·00
2 " " "	2,000·00	2,380·00	2,000·00
49 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock	4,900·00	10,535·00	5,000·00
18 shares New York and New Haven R. R. stock	1,800·00	2,484·00	2,000·00
1 bond Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000·00	900·00	
10 shares Continental National Bank stock	1,000·00	980·00	
10 shares American Ex. National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,120·00	3,500·00
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,400·00	
4 bonds Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R. R.	4,000·00	3,600·00	
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	1,000·00	1,100·00	10,000·00
5 shares Benris Paper Co.	5,000·00	7,500·00	
12 shares Chicopee National Bank	1,200·00	1,740·00	
	$71,700·00	$107,657·00	$68,275·60
Interest on investments due and unpaid			961·27
Accrued interest not yet due			94,912·33
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			
Accrued rents			1,262·50
Office furniture			5,368·62
Premiums in hands of agents, loss cash in course of transmission			137,002·97
Deferred premiums (quarterly and semi-annually)			167,387·01
Loans on sureties			4,066·94
Loans on policies			1,750·0
Loan Notes			681,320·81

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	44,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the company, but not acted upon	6,500·00
Amount of losses resisted by the company	15,500·00
Amount of losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and in course of payment	160,798·34
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstands, 4 risks at 4 per cent. combined experience table	2,481,024·97

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	644,883·44
Promissory or loan notes	355,084·63
Interest received from investments	158,823·74
Rents received	6,456·21
Total income	$1,160,223·02

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$270,800·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$289·55
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	$168,391·89
Amount of dividends declared during the year	$203,966·03
Amount of dividends paid	$215,756·92
Amount of expenses pa

The Slave Trade as it Now Is.

There are several classes of slave-dhows to be met with, but differing merely in size and wretchedness—from the small open boat, whose owner, in addition to a cargo of rice or roots, ventures on speculating with three or four slaves, to the large-decked two-masted southern dhow, with two or three hundred in her hold below; or the still larger fighting-dhow of the north, roofed over with bamboo and grass, and defended by ninety or a hundred brave and determined Arabs. Of the first class was the first dhow I ever saw chased. I remember how bright the day was, for there was not a cloud as big as a man's hand in the sky, so the sun had it all his own way, and right fiercely blazed he down on the waveless ocean, for, saving a cat's-paw here and there, the wind had died away entirely. All morning we had been steaming steadily northward, and were nearly on the Line; our hopes of a chase were faint indeed, for the ocean all around was silent and deserted, and destitute of life or sign of life, with the exception of one very lazy dolphin sunning himself on the surface of the water. The captain was lolling over the bulwarks, and gazing listlessly at the strange shore along which we were coasting—round sandy hills and "braes," treeless, bare, and barren—when he was startled into life by the Krooman's voice from the masthead:—"A sail, sir, right in below that point of land."

"Go ahead at full speed. Keep her away. Clear away the port, Armstrong."

Two men were placed in the bow-chains, to prevent unpleasant consequences from running on shore. We would have soon been within hail of the dhow, had not fortune seemed to favor her, for just then a light breeze sprang up, carrying her in towards land. By-and-by we were near enough to fire; and first one, then another shot tore up the water ahead of her. But the dhow kept on unheeding. This looked so suspicious that the next order was:—"Fire at her." This was done, and repeated thrice, but either the dhow had a charm, or our gunner a squint, for one ball fell to the right, the second was too high, and the third a beautiful specimen of ricochet. A well-aimed shell, however, burst right over her, and dropped down the dhow's sail, and by-and-by we were alongside.

I shall never forget the appearance of the gallant captain of the wretched little craft. He was a perfect Yahoo of niggers; he stood bolt upright, astern, with the tiller in his hand, with the sun shinning on his well-oiled body, enough to have broiled his brains if he had any. He was blubber-lipped, pig-eyed, and pock-pitted. A young half-caste Arab—his wife—crouched at his feet, timidly clasping his knees; while his crew consisted of one baboon and one perfectly naked boy. From the captain to the baboon, all these seemed paralyzed with terror. We learned, through our interpreter, that it was fear alone that caused them to flee from us, being convinced we would hang them for—they didn't know what.

Most of even the moderately well-armed dhows will rather flee than fight; but whether they fight or flee, they do so to the very last. We once got word of a dhow that intended to creep out from the north of Zanzibar under cover of the night. We had two boats waiting conveniently and gave her chase; and a long chase it was, too, for the dhow was literally riddled with our bullets and her sail blown to ribbons before we got up with and boarded her. There could not be a living thing on deck, we thought; and we were right, although no one was killed, for they had put the dhow before the wind, lashed the helm amidships, then gone below, and lain there safely enough all the while. There were sixty slaves on board.

The prize-money is paid according to the tonnage—five pounds to a ton; or according to the number of slaves—five pounds a slave. The measurement of the vessel is often intrusted to a petty officer; and if he does err—and I don't say he doesn't—he takes good care it is on the safe side for himself and the ship's company.

It is not often now-a-days that a large vessel, Spanish or Portuguese, falls to our lot; but it is indeed a delicious sensation to be bounding away over the blue Indian Ocean after a suspected three-master. The excitement rises with every knot that is gained, and culminates with the first shot that is fired.

Of course a great deal of emulation exists between the different vessels engaged in slavery-hunting, and the chagrin is great among the crew of one vessel if some rival gets a prize that ought to have been theirs. Such, at least, was ours, after following a large three-masted vessel for the space of three months. During this time we boarded her thrice, and at last gave her up in despair. One week afterwards, she was taken as a lawful prize by the saucy wee Ariel. They had found what we failed to find—slave irons, stowed away in bags of flour and peas.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Clerical Warming-Pan.

In many parts of Ireland a warming-pan is called a "friar." Not many years ago an unsophisticated girl took service in the town of——. Poor thing! she had never heard of a warming-pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to the friar.

It so happened that on a cool and drizzly night a priest took lodging at the inn. He had travelled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon afterwards the landlady ordered the girl to put the friar in No. 6. Not dreaming that by the word "friar" her mistress meant the warming-pan, hastened to the priest, who was comfortably settled in bed.

Up went Betty to the priest, "Your reverence must go into N. 6."

"How? why?" asked the priest, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing-gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty, "Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence which the mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed and she would always do right.

Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6 and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8. The poor priest, thinking that every one was mad in the house, and, sturdily resolved to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed.

In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him that he must go into No. 11. The patient monk then crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11. It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with the "green-eyed monster." Going to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets a man sound asleep.

To rouse the sleeper, and to kick him into the street, was the work of a few moments; nor was the mistake explained until next day, when the priest informed the inn-keeper what outrages had been committed upon him; and he learned, to his astonishment, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming-pan.

The Founders of Massachusetts.

Mr. Palfrey, in his History of New England," gives the following account of the refusal of the sturdy colonists of Massachusetts to allow the creation of an aristocracy in their province:—

"Hutchinson has published in his history, 'Certain Proposals made by Lord Say, Lord Brooke, and other Persons of Quality, as Conditions of their removing to New England:'—'That the commonwealth should consist of two distinct ranks of men, whereof the one should be, for them and their heirs, freeholders;' 'that for the present the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Say and Sele, the Lord Brooke, who had already been at great disbursements for the public works in New England, and such other gentlemen of approved sincerity and worth as they, before their personal remove, should take into their number, should be admitted for them and their heirs, gentlemen of the country,' etc.

"To comply with such proposals was impossible, and the answers, it seems, were deferred nearly two years. These answers are a model for address:—

" 'The great disbursements of these noble personages and worthy gentlemen we thankfully acknowledge. * * * But, though that charge had never been disbursed, the worth of the honorable persons named is so well known to all, and our need of such supports and guides is so sensible to ourselves, that we do not doubt the country would thankfully accept it as a singular favor from God and from them, if He should bow their hearts to come into this wilderness and help us. * * * When God blesseth any branch of any noble or generous family with a spirit and gifts fit for government, it would be a taking of God's name in vain to put such a talent under a bushel, and a sin against the honor of magistracy to neglect such in our public elections. But, if God should not delight to furnish some of their posterity with gifts fit for magistracy we should expose them rather to reproach and prejudice, and the Commonwealth with them, than exalt them to honor, if we should call them forth, when God doth not, to public authority.' "

Parisian Modesty.

The affair of the Carpeaux group (a group of voluptuous dancers, placed before the facade of the new Opera, in Paris, and which lately excited so much opposition) is, it appears, definitely settled; not, however, without turbulent debates. The sculptor has protested to the last against the affront offered to his work, and finally he wished to take, himself, to the Emperor an appeal against the decision of the Minister of Fine Arts. But that good time when the sovereign's private wish prevailed against every subordinate decision is past; the Ministerial decree has been maintained, and M. Carpeaux has been offered, upon his so-called immodest group being transported into the interior of the Opera, the commission to execute the work destined to replace this unfortunate production. M. Carpeaux, strong in his talent and in the support which a large portion of the press has not failed to afford him, would accept no compensation, and has refused the new commission which they offered him. The condemned work will therefore be removed in spite of him, and, as it was paid for in advance, it will remain at the disposal of the authorities. M. Gumery is to supply the fourth group for the facade. There is in all this much inconsistency and arbitrariness. At the most, they can only justify it by the fact that the statues of Carpeaux occupied some inches more room than had been allowed them, but as no great defect in the *ensemble* of the edifice had resulted from this, the circumstance is far from legitimatizing the injury done to a sculptor of talent by the offhand manner in which a work which, may be, offends certain prejudices, but which recommends itself by its virile energy to all *dilettanti*, has been treated.

A California Romance.

Eighteen years ago, says the Troy *Times*, a young man named Charles Corey, of Lansingburg, left that village for the then distant shores of California. He left behind the friends and companions of his youthful days, and dearer than all, one to whom he had plighted his troth. The name of the lady was Jane Hall. Corey arrived safely in his new home, and at once engaged in business. For a time he wrote regularly to his betrothed, but suddenly suspended the correspondence, and the supposition existed that he had found a grave in the Far West. After the lapse of a few years Miss Hall married a man named Goodwin in Cohoes, the union existing during a period of seven years, when the husband died. It seems, however, that Corey had not lost sight of his early love. When her husband died he wrote to her again, sent her money to relieve her necessities, and after a time came on here and renewed his pledges of affection. These were not rejected, the old love still burned brightly, and once more he returned to California. A short time since he wrote for his betrothed to come on, and sent money to defray the expenses of the trip. On Monday last Mrs. Goodwin started for San Francisco; and if no ill-fortune attended her on the journey, to-day she will reach her distant haven and be united in marriage to the object of her girlish affections.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
4 8 1m A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
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PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
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3 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 26 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias, March Term, 1870, No. 100.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7¾ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7¾ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1¾ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1¾ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,
4 28 10t Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

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JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
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General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

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2 1

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WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
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Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 82 and Accrued Interest.
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
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4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
Government Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Gold, Stocks, and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Southern and Western Collections,
AND ALL OTHER POINTS, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. [1 26 3m

SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
4 13 PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.
LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [31

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VA.,
Due May 1, payable in gold, will be paid by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York, Trustees.
The coupons will be cashed at office of
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
4 28 6t* No. 25 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN E. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
Erin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

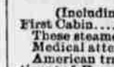
PASSAGE BY THE SUNDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

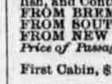
FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$85	Liverpool	$37
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

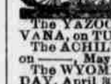
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE to FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

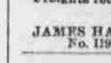

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD RUN regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.


PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, direct, on ——, May ——.
The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 30, at 8 A. M.
The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 30.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

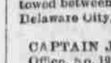

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 c. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 25th of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers will sail as above, on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 129 WALL Street, New York. 3 45


FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11


NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

The San Greal.

The London *Athenæum*, in reviewing a work on "The Origin and Significance of the Romances of the San Greal" that has just been published, gives the origin and definition of the word "Greal" or "Grail":—

In fact, one of the most curious points about the romances of this "cycle" is that we can trace, more or less distinctly, gradual yet considerable alterations in the whole tone and complexion of them. Even the very form and signification of the word "Graal" was constantly changing, and a short account of the word will at once show this. In the first place, it must be carefully noted that this word has two distinct and altogether separate sources, which at an early period were confused. A certain verse which was sung by the choir upon the altar steps (*in gradibus*) at the time of the performance of High Mass, was called *gradale;* as, for instance, in the Sarum Missal:—"Quando epistola legitur, duo pueri in superpelliceis, facta inclinatione ad altare ante *gradum* chori in pulpitum per medium chori ad *Gradale* incipiendum se præparent," etc.

From this circumstance the Antiphonarium, containing the portions thus sung by the choir, was called also *Gradale* or *Graduale.* Now it was into this very book that a certain priest (we here follow M. Paulin Paris) inserted the story of Joseph of Arimathea about the year 720, and hence this legend was naturally spoken of ever after as being contained in the *Gradale.* Here then is one reason why the legend had this name attached to it; the derivation of the name being, so far, from the Latin word *gradus*, a step. But it so happened that there was another Latin word *gradale* in use, which, as testified by Helinand, had the significance of a dish wherein to carry delicate meats and gravy; this word was spelled *grazal* in old Provencal, but was afterwards shortened in the same dialect into *graal.* It seems to have been nothing more than a corruption of *cratella*, the diminutive of *crater*, a cup, a well-known word of Greek origin. Similar corruptions are exhibited in the French words *gras*, from *crassus*, and *paelle*, from *patella.* This Provencal *graal* was in Norman-French spelt *greal*, and it was obviously easy to connect *gradale*, a dish, with the legend of Joseph contained in the *Gradale.* Hence arose, successively, various reasons for the name. First, the dish was supposed to be that in which Joseph collected the blood of Christ at the time of sepulture. Next, to give greater sanctity to the vessel, it was said to have been the *same* with the one which contained the bread at the Last Supper; this identity being easily proved by inventing the story that a Jew stole the bread-vessel on Maunday Thursday, and brought it to Pilate, who *washed his hands in it* before the multitude, and almost immediately after gave it to Joseph as a keepsake. But this was soon perceived to be a blunder, as the vessel containing Christ's blood should rather have been identified with the *cup;* and accordingly the story was duly altered, and a cup it remains to this very day, as in Tennyson's last volume of poems. The Norman-French, however, invented yet another derivation; for, by confusing *gréal* with the French *gré*, they said the *Greal* was so called because it was so *agreeable* to the sight. Next came the invariable prefix of *san*, giving *san greal*, the Holy Grail, which was very speedily twisted into *sang real*, the *true* or very blood, in spite of the fact that the more usual signification of *sang real* is *royal* blood; and this last derivation, probably as being the latest (and therefore the falsest), is the one most generally accepted at the present day.

Hard to Burn.

The aged Professor Silliman took the homely-looking specimen of New Jersey coal, and said he would make a test and determine its quality. The next day the owners of the grand discovery waited on him again, eager to hear the verdict which was to make or mar their fortunes. The Professor said, with that impressive solemnity which always marked his manner:—

"Gentlemen, I understand you to say that this property is situated upon a hill top—consequently the situation is prominent. It is valuable—immensely valuable—though as a coal mine I am obliged to observe that it is a failure. Fence it in, gentlemen—fence it in, and hold to it through good and evil fortune till the Last Day; for I am convinced that it will be the best point from which to view the sublime spectacle of the final conflagration. I feel satisfied that if any part of the earth shall remain uninjured after that awful fire, it will be this coal mine of yours!"
—*Mark Twain.*

Incidentals.

—Newfoundland has now a population of 146,636. In 1857 it had 124,288 inhabitants.

—A Massachusetts paper regrets that the crowded state of its columns will not permit it to publish a furnished sketch of the life of a certain gentleman, but promises to [preserve it as material for an obituary notice.

—The Republicans of Georgia are proposing to organize young men's clubs in every county in the State. A meeting to make preliminary arrangements is to be held in Atlanta.

—The berry and fruit crops in Southern Illinois were not much injured by the late cold weather, and late accounts from Kentucky say that the reports of the damage done in that State were exaggerated.

—A gay old married gentleman in Erie, Penn., seventy years of age, ran away with his neighbor's wife last week, but deserted her before they reached Cleveland, taking with him all the money the woman had appropriated from the large wealth of her lawful husband.

—Moved by Governor Alcorn's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving in Mississippi, a Democratic paper in that State quotes from the Psalms thus: "They that carried us away captive required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion."

—A Louisiana paper hastens to inform its readers that "the political kettle" has been placed on the fire of public opinion, and though now only simmering and murmuring its monotonous song, will ere long boil and bubble, and throw forth volumes of steam."

—The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has discovered that the liberation of the Southern slaves has very greatly added to the *per capita* coffee-consuming capacity of the South. While in servitude the negroes, it says, lived lazy and indolent lives, but in their new freedom, with its responsibilities, they have realized the want of such an energizing and thought-sustaining agent as coffee.

—A very temperate writer in a temperance paper mildly expresses himself thus:—"The man who pledges to the health and happiness of the company present in a glass of intoxicating liquor, of any variety, is in fact a double D. D., in one sense at least—a Devil's Decoy Duck, by whom Satan purposes to lure thoughtless men on successively to Drinking, Drunkenness, Death, and Damnation."

—The Pittsburg (Va.) *Courier* propounds and answers questions in this astounding way:—"Heard you that long and angry yell? Did not the earth as if smitten with convulsions tremble beneath your feet? What was it? It was a groan from the soul of Radicalism. And what is it, pray tell us, that has excited the wrath of this fanatical conglomeration?" It was the reception tendered Lee in North Carolina and Georgia—Lee, who, "great in war, has been greater still in misfortune," and "has not dwindled into a sour and simpering croaker."

—In view of the numerous subsidizing schemes before Congress, the Indianapolis *Journal* suggests that a company be subsidized, which shall undertake, on behalf of the American people, and for the glory of this country alone, to discover the pot of money at the point where the rainbow rests upon the ground, Congress to grant the company about ten or twenty million acres of land, accompanied with a guarantee of the principal and interest of five millions of dollars of the company's bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the money-pot—to be foreclosed when found.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., late of Charles Chauncey, Esq., deceased. Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, No. 1. The three-story brick Mansion and large lot of Ground, fronting the river Delaware, between Wood and Talbot streets, adjoining General Edward B. Grubb and John D. Abercrombie, Esq., having a front of about 210 feet on the river, and extending back to Pearl street. The house is three stories, built of brick, has two parlors, large dining room, two kitchens, waiter room, and ten sleeping rooms, hydrant water, hot and cold baths, gas, range, etc.

The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river, with fine views up and down and of the opposite shore, the lawn extending to the water edge, with a stone wall along the whole front. The house is surrounded with large shade trees, and the garden and grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, with many rare and beautiful trees, and the entrance to the mansion is laid with a beautiful tessalated pavement.

No. 2. Is a large lot of ground on Pearl street, opposite No. 1, having a front on Pearl street of about 300 feet, and in depth about 116 feet on Talbot street. On this lot is the gardener's cottage, stable, and carriage house, hot houses, and is well stocked with fine fruit trees, including pear, plum, and fig. Also, grape vines of the usual varieties.

No. 3. Also a large lot at the southwest corner of Pearl and Talbot streets, having a front of 275 feet on Pearl street by 216 feet on Talbot street, bounded by heirs of Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

The above premises are about two squares from the steamboat landing and railroad station, and the same from St. Mary's Hall, one of the best female seminaries in the United States, under the charge of Bishop Odenheimer, who resides on the Green Bank, and being only one hour's ride from Philadelphia and three from New York, and almost hourly, make this a most desirable residence.

Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, payable in one or two years. $200 to be paid down on No. 1, and $100 on Nos. 2 and 3, when sold.

FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Agent,
4 23 smf 8t] No. 70 HIGH Street.
Burlington, New Jersey, April 22, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores consisting of

1,587 Blankets (woollen),
1,156 Uniform Coats,
15,011 Uniform Jackets,
88 Great Coats,
445 Sack Coats,
4,512 pairs Trowsers,
125 pairs Drawers,
1,073 Flannel Shirts,
77,602 pairs Stockings,
211 Forage Caps,
606 pairs Boots,
7,903 pairs Bootees,
5,000 Shelter Tents,
2,800 Canteens,
4,304 Knapsacks (strapped),
and other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army. 4 26 6t

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—

3 Iron Cannons.
335 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
105 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
5500 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.

A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.

ALSO,

1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
500 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
55 gallons Green Turpentine.

The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 9 4w

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3:40, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:30, 5:40, 6:40, 9, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9, and 10:50 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1¼, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moree's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1:16 and 9:20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5:45 P. M.., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
10 15tu2] DIAON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Stre

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The street contractors were saved considerable expense by the heavy rains of last night.

—Oysters are deteriorating in quality.

—Coroner's cases are decidedly numerous.

—Lager beer has been in demand during the recent warm spell.

—The nine of the Keystone B. B. C. play a picked nine to-morrow.

—The double reflectors in our street cars are annoying to passengers.

—When is that new pavement to be laid down in front of the State House?

—Another assessment of $35 was "lifted" from the last month's salary of the police.

—Delinquent Tax Collector Hill will assume the duties of his new position on Monday.

—Mr. John E. McCall is one of the sharpest practical business men Select Council can boast.

—Columbia avenue, west of Fifteenth street, should be looked after by our Highway authorities.

—Hiram Findlay owes his seat in the State Senate to a $3000 levy made on the police of this city.

—Bunn wants to be Register of Wills. Whether the people desire him in such an office is yet to be proven.

—Senator Nagle and Representative Josephs have reinstated themselves in the favor of the police force.

—Quite a number of Philadelphians went to Long Branch yesterday to put their summer residences in order.

—Workmen are engaged in clearing Alaska street of piles of dirt which have been collecting for five years past.

—What are our High Constables paid for? On every hand we see obstructions on footways, violations of the sign ordinance, etc.

—Logan, of the Sixteenth, has suddenly become speechless, and the Common Council are thus happily spared a severe infliction.

—Who was the State Senator who obtained a loan of only $5000 from the State Treasurer in order to pay for a house on —— street?

—When the new bridge is built over the Schuylkill, the Pennsylvania freight depot will be removed to the banks of that stream.

—One of the Philadelphia Legislative members was too deeply interested in the election of General Irwin to the State Treasurership.

—Hahn made an eloquent speech in Common Council yesterday in favor of the $15,000 appropriation for four new public bathing houses.

—Through the stupidity of Lieutenant Pritchard, a worthy officer is now confined awaiting his trial for homicide, simply because he did his duty.

—Who wouldn't be a Philadelphia policeman under the Democratic *regime*? He has lots of glory, but barely enough money left to keep life in his family.

—Third street this morning is in a delightful condition. What with mud, brick-dust, and cubical blocks, traffic on that thoroughfare is almost out of the question.

—The Twenty-second ward ring are working hard for Al. Harmer. Some people say the office of Recorder of Deeds is worth $100,000 a year. If such be the fact Al. ought to be able to buy the nomination.

—Members of the Legislature receive a salary of $1000. Out of that $200 is required for party assessments, and $240 for board at Harrisburg. Yet these members manage to keep their families for the rest of the year, and canvass for a renomination on $560. Who believes they do it?

—Mayor Fox is hereby politely informed that Officer "372" was so gloriously drunk on ratification day that he could not answer a lady when asked a question, but was obliged to sit down on a step in Walnut street, below Ninth, fearful lest his legs might give way.

—Kline, of the Thirteenth, styles the Police Committee the "Immaculate Committee," and yesterday sent a red-hot shot into their camp, by asserting that he had been informed by one of the committee that if an appropriation of $15,000 was made for public baths, the "little job" was to be swelled to $30,000.

—Some weeks ago an order was issued by somebody attached to the Mayor's office, ordering that the "special officer system" should be abolished, and the men return to district duty. They have not done so yet, therefore the order may be set down as "another one" of those traps originated to "blind" the public.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars entered the residence of an elderly couple named Esaw, situated on Mill street, near Willow avenue, Germantown, and robbed it of $300 in cash. The thieves secured an entrance by climbing up the grape arbor, and forcing open the second-story window. Once inside they commenced ransacking the room, when their movements awakened the old gentleman, named Christian. Fearful of being detected, they assaulted the couple and beat them unmercifully. During the struggle Christian, whilst guarding his face with his hand, suffered the loss of a finger, which was bitten off by one of the brutes. They then bound and gagged the pair and left the place. Mr. Esaw is well known in Germantown, and the money stolen is the hard earnings of other years. That the burglars should be allowed to pursue their work unmolested is due to the fact that the police of the Fourteenth district rarely if ever leave Main street, but make the railroad depot their place of general rendezvous.

INCENDIARISM. — On Thirty-seventh street, near Locust, one Mr. Enoch Hopkins has lately erected two fine houses. The buildings are not as yet complete in their interior arrangements, the carpenter being still at work thereon. About dusk last evening a gentlemen named Freas, residing near by, perceived a strong oder as of something burning, and, looking towards the new buildings, saw a light through the transom. Knowing that something was wrong, he ran towards the premises, when three lads emerged therefrom, and scampered off. Entering he found a pile of shavings in full blaze. Mr. Freas extinguished the fire, and then lodged information as to the fact at the Sixteenth District Station House.

FORCIBLE DETENTION.—John R. Loveland, residing at No. 151 Queen street, Germantown, a dealer in butter, ham, eggs, etc., and the proprietor of an express that plies between the built-up portions of the city and the rural district styled Germantown, on Wednesday last quarrelled with his landlord over some quibble in his terms of agreement. The consequence was that the landlord refused to allow him to remove one of his wagons from the premises. At this John became exceedingly wroth, and, drawing a pistol, threatened to take the law in his own hands. Mr. Landlord, not liking such familiarity, procured a warrant, upon which John was arrested, and Alderman Thomas held him in $800 bail to answer at court.

AID FOR THE ONEIDA SUFFERERS.—The following contributions to the fund for the orphan children of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, are acknowledged:—

Thomas H. Powers	$50·00
Richard S. Mason	25·00
Joseph N. Peirsol	20·00
M. C. Lea	5·00
Cash	5·00
	$105·00
Previously acknowledged	175·00
Total	$280·00

MARINE.—William Wilson, a United States marine, yesterday afternoon accosted one Michael Schott who was standing on the steps of his residence, No. 823 S. Fifth street, and snatching his watch, made off with it. A chase was the result. William was captured on Fifth street, near Monroe, and Alderman Lutz sent him to prison.

SNEAK THIEF.—Henry Watson, aged twenty-five years, was arrested at Eighth and Arch streets yesterday, on the charge of stealing a coat from the entry of a dwelling near by. Alderman Jones held him in $600 bail to answer.

FOUND.—A keg of galvanized spikes was found yesterday in Larkin street, below Lombard. The owner can obtain the property by applying at the Third District Station House.

THE DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR.—John L. Hill, Esq., will assume the functions of his office on Monday next, providing that the Mayor appends his signature to the bill approving the sureties. He will locate his office in the room in the rear of the private office of the Receiver of Taxes, so that the registers and duplicates will always be convenient of access to both offices. He will employ two clerks and about twenty collectors, in order that the business of the present year may be concluded at the close of December.

GOING TO EUROPE.—Hon. Henry D. Moore is about starting for Europe for the benefit of his health, and during his absence on the Continent will visit the prominent cities of Europe, spending the larger part of his time in St. Petersburg. The attaches of the Custom House have forwarded to him a neat letter expressing their best wishes that the voyage may be a pleasant one, and that he may return benefited in health and gratified with all that he may have experienced during his absence.

A MEMORIAL SERMON.—The Union M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below Arch, was filled to its utmost capacity this morning with an audience which had collected to listen to the memorial sermon delivered by Bishop Simpson commemorative of the services rendered by the late Bishop Thomson, of West Virginia, and Bishop Kingsley, of New York. The other services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Cookman, Cook, and Post.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—On Sunday next the Mercantile Library will be open for members and subscribers as a reading-room only. A resolution to that effect was adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, in conformity with the advisory vote of the stockholders, which was announced in the early part of the week.

BELLIGERENT.—Edward Mansfield, a seaman employed aboard a schooner lying in the Delaware at Willow street wharf, last night engaged in an altercation with a fellow seaman. During the row Edward seized a stove-plate, and, hurling it at his antagonist, struck him in the face, laying the cheek open from the eye to the chin. Alderman Cahill held Edward in $2000 bail to answer.

THE ELECTION announced yesterday as that of the Commercial Exchange should have been that of the Chamber of Commerce.

OPEN.—The police of the Eighth district report finding open during last night the doors of seven houses.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The speculative activity of the gold, stock, and Government markets showed no abatement to-day, and under increased purchases prices advanced to the highest figure attained in the present upward turn of values.

"The closing quotation of gold—115¾@115¾—is the briefest way of indicating the change which has occurred in the course of the price of the precious metal. The excitement in the Gold Room at times reached fever heat, and the transactions were again on an enormous scale. The clearances for yesterday's business exceed even the large figure then estimated, and reached nearly $95,000,000. The earliest price was 115, from which the 'bears' hammered it to 114⅝; but the firmness of exchange rallied the market to 115¾, from which point it again dropped to 115, but eventually closed at 115⅝ on the receipt of intelligence from Paris that the bullion in the Bank of France had fallen off 8,500,000 francs, while the specie in the Bank of England had gained only £50,000. The 'bulls' have taken hold of the market with great confidence in the belief that with a decreasing scale of exports for the rest of the spring and summer, and with the extravagant importations exhibited in the receipts of foreign goods last week, the Government alone can defeat their plans of advancing the market to higher figures. It is impossible to export bonds at present prices. Indeed, there were reports on the street this evening that some of the foreign bankers had sold Governments at the top of to-day's prices, buying simultaneously in Europe. The borrowing demand for Governments was active to-day on previous speculative sales. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $600,000 to-day in payment of the May coupons.

"The foreign exchange market was firm on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day and 109⅞ for sight sterling bills, and the leading houses were indisposed to draw large amounts at these rates. The street is quite bare of commercial bills despite the rise in gold, while the enhancement in the home price of Government securities prevents the shipments of bonds and the formation of a supply of bond bills. Should the receipts of cotton this week show a further decrease, and should holders retain their stocks of cotton for higher gold, the future of exchange promises additional firmness.

"The excitement in the Government market suggested the days of last year, when under the revival of the European demand, and with advancing gold quotations, the market moved up a half to one per cent a day. This rapid movement has been fully equalled the present week at the Government board, as a comparison of prices will readily show. The upward turn in gold stimulated the movement to-day, and the 6's led the way to 11⅝. Here the market encountered sales supposed to be on foreign account and reacted with the general reaction at the close of the day.

"The supply of money in Wall street to borrowers on call continues unusually abundant, despite the absorption of a vast amount by the expansion of business and the advance in prices at the Stock Exchange. Loans on stock collaterals were made as low as four per cent., but the prevailing rate was five. Borrowers on Government securities were very freely accommodated at four to five per cent. Commercial paper was in demand under a diversion to this investment of capital seeking higher rates of interest than those prevailing in the open money market, and the various grades of prime double name acceptances were current at six to seven and a half per cent. discount."

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1023 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. CARR & BROTHER, Makers.
2 25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., cluding extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1117 3m

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury, persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Fish and the Fenians.

Pacific Railroad Projects.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Turbulent Plebiscite Meetings

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States Steamer Plymouth.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States steamer Plymouth, which accompanied the Monarch with the remains of the late George Peabody to the United States, has nearly completed her repairs at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and is under orders to proceed as soon as ready to the European fleet, touching at Lisbon, Portugal. The passage out will be made under sail.

Naval Personals.

Commodore M. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, will start in a few days on a tour of inspection connected with his bureau, to the several navy yards.

Commodore A. Ludlow Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is under orders to proceed to Newport, R. I., and Boston, to examine the condition of the torpedo station and ordnance establishments at those places.

Agreeably to the recommendations of a medical board, Master Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., of Newark, N. J., has been granted leave of absence for six months to recruit his health.

The President to-day nominated George A. Crawford to be chaplain in the navy.

Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Second Assistant Engineer P. J. Lange, of Lower Merion, Pennsylvania.

The Fenian Raid.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Fish stated this morning that most of the information which his department had obtained about the proposed Fenian raid into Canada came from the newspapers, and it was not true that he was in the receipt of official information to any important extent, such as had been indicated. The Canadians had been unnecessarily alarmed at the stories of invasion.

The Winnipeg War.

The Treasury Department has letters from Collectors of Customs along the Michigan lakes that the British Winnipeg expedition is certainly making preparations to go through the St. Mary's Canal. Instructions have been issued to prevent it, and the gunboat Michigan has been ordered to keep a look-out.

The Indian Campaign.

General Sheridan writes to General Sherman that he will go to Sioux City, in the western part of Iowa, in a few days, to see about the disposition of troops for Dacotah to prevent the Indian raids. Advices from Wyoming state that the Cheyennes have made no new depredations.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee again discussed the Funding bill to-day. The statement is authorized, all reports to the contrary, that the committee have not decided on a single feature of a new bill.

The Income Tax.

The conference committee on the disagreements between the two houses on the income tax had another meeting to-day, but utterly failed to agree. The Senate side was firm for abolishing the tax with this year, while the House committee wanted it left open.

Postal Telegraphy.

President Orton, of the Western Union, was before the House special committee on the postal telegraph, to-day. Gardiner Hubbard made a speech in support of the system, but opposed to the pending bill. No vote. Orton also opposes the bill.

The German Radicals

met in mass meeting last night and utterly repudiated the municipal government here, declaring that the negroes were idle and worthless and supported at the tax-payers' expense.

Pacific Railroad Projects.

An effort is being made to harmonize various Pacific Railroad interests in the Southern States, so as to get them all agreed upon one general road. Several parties are here before the Senate and House Pacific Railroad Committees to-day, advocating the concentration of all projected roads upon Fremont's transcontinental route. Nearly every Senator from the Southwest has a road of his own, and it looks as if, through personal quarrels, nothing would be accomplished. Fremont professes to have enough strength to get his bill passed independent of other combinations.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means had the Tariff bill up in committee again to-day, and considered the propriety of striking out several paragraphs likely to lead to protracted discussion. An effort will be made next week to lay the bill on the table in order to test the House. A desire to get rid of it is becoming general among members.

The Banking and Currency

Committee are ready to report Ingersoll's forty-five million bill, but the general opinion is that it will be defeated, and that Sherman's bill for the issue of ninety-five millions national bank notes and the withdrawal of an equal amount of greenbacks will be adopted. The committee will not make a favorable report on Ingersoll's bill, as they regard it as an inflation scheme.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution providing for a painting of the late Major-General Thomas.

Mr. Howe eulogized the personal worth and important services of the deceased, but was averse to the resolution, as establishing a general precedent for all like cases.

Mr. Davis made some remarks of a similar tenor. He thought if General Thomas was alive he would be the first to remonstrate against the proposition.

House.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made various reports of a private character, including the following:—Adversely on the bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices; adversely on petitions of citizens of New York for the relief of Major-General Robert Anderson.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the 14th Infantry. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to drop from the rolls of the army Lieutenant Barnhart, First Lieutenant 4th Cavalry, and W. J. Patterson, First Lieutenant 5th Artillery. Passed.

Bill making appropriations to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge and others. Passed.

Bill for the relief of officers assigned to General Daniel Ullman's Brigade, but not mustered in. Passed.

Bill donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monumental Association. Passed.

Bill authorizing the Treasury accounting officers to allow to army disbursing officers from the commencement of the Rebellion to Aug. 20, 1866, credit for overpayments and losses of funds, vouchers, and property as they may deem just and reasonable, when recommended under the authority of the Secretary of War by the head of the Military Bureau, to which such accounts pertain. Passed.

Bill for the relief of Colonel William A. Howard, formerly of the N. Y. Mounted Artillery. Passed.

Various private bills were also reported from the same committee by Mr. Packard, and were disposed of.

Mr. Orth presented the resolutions of a meeting of citizens of New York city in favor of returning to China the so-called China indemnity fund, and if refused by that Government, that the fund be used for founding a literary institution for the mutual benefit of Chinese and Americans.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Election Committee, called up the Louisiana contested election case of Darrall against Bailey.

Mr. Schenck asked the question to be submitted to the House whether it would proceed with that matter now. The question was submitted and decided negatively, 42 to 88.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Schenck recognized the propriety of doing something occasionally to clear the business on the Speaker's table, where there were now 120 bills, and he would waive for one hour his intended motion to go into committee on the Tariff bill. He also notified members that he would propose an adjournment over from Thursday next till the following Monday, to give time to take up the carpets.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Plebiscite" Meetings.

PARIS, April 29.—The meetings held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the *plebiscite* were more turbulent than ever. One held by the opponents of the *plebisbite* in this city was dissolved by the authorities because a resolution of accusation against the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without rioting, though they expressed their disapproval by cheering for a republic and singing the "Marseillaise." Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. At some of these it was resolved that all those in favor of a republic would vote "No."

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived here last evening on the way to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, April 29.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York, arrived here this morning on the way to Hamburg.

GLASGOW, April 29.—The steamship Oneida, from New York for this port, was signalled off Moville late yesterday afternoon.

This Evening's Quotations.

PARIS, April 29—3 P. M.—Bourse dull. Rentes, 74f. 7c.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—Bonds closed flat at 94⅞.

BREMEN, April 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers 24 groats.

HAMBURG, April 29.—Petroleum opened active.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

J. C. Howell was again on the stand, and was cross-examined by the defense. The attorney elicited from the replies of witness that he had been a dentist, hair pin manufacturer, a daguerreotypist, newspaper editor, farm hand, drug clerk, selling patent rights, inspector of customs, and in other Government employment, and attempted to prove therefrom that witness was a shiftless man, but the Recorder refused to admit it.

Holdridge Dewey testified—I live at No. 199 Laurens street, and have been acquainted with McFarland since 1863, when he was commissioner of enrollment; I formerly lived in Thompson street; the prisoner rented a room from me at No. 275 Thompson street, on the 1st of March, 1867, and left about May 1; McFarland had a pistol, which he showed me, and said he was going to shoot Richardson with it; a Mr. Knapp, or some such name, had given him the pistol for that purpose; have seen prisoner drink ardent spirits, and know him to be in the habit of drinking while I was acquainted with him.

To Mr. Graham—I am a married man; I do not live with my wife; I was arrested once for abandonment.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 23½c. State and Western Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·75@5·60; Ohio, $5·10@6·10; Western, $4·75@6·35; Southern firmer at $6@9·85. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No 2 Chicago, $1·17@$1·19; winter red Western, $1·29@1·30. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, $1·11@1·13. Oats firm; State, 67½@69½c.; Western, 60@62c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, $28·75. Lard steady; steam, 16¾@16¾c. Whisky nominal at $1·05.

Opening of Navigation.

BUFFALO, April 29.—The Erie Railway steamers Colorado and Jay Gould arrived last evening from the upper lakes, the first through arrivals this season.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Cotton quiet at 22½c. Flour quiet but firm Howard Street superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75; Western superfine, $4·37½@5·12½; do. extra, $5·37½@5·75; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat steady at $1·45@1·55 for Maryland, and $1·36@1·49 for Pennsylvania. Corn steady; white, $1·10@112; yellow, $1·11. Oats steady at 64@66c. Rye steady at $1@1·10. Mess pork firm at $29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13¾@13¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky very dull at $1·04.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V old bds Cp..	100	300 sh Read R..lb.c.	51
$3000 Leh gold L..85.	93	1000 do.....s10.	50¾
$3000 City 6s, N. 2d.	102⅞	100 do..s10wn.	50¾
$4000 C & A m 6s,89 lots....	97½	100 do..s5wn..50·94	
$4000 Pa 1st mt.....	100¾	100 do..s5.50·94	
30 sh Penna R.....	58½	1200 do.ls.s5xin.50·94	
14 do.....	59⅜	100 do.....	51
20 sh Leh Val.....	56	100 do.....s6.	51
300 sh Read.s5wn.ls bswn....	50⅞ 56	100 do.....s5.	51

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh Gold L...	93	200 sh Read R..b5.	51⅛
$2000 W Penna Bds.	80	100 do.....s10.	51
117 sh Penna R..ls.	58¾	100 do..s10wn.	51
120 do.....	58¾	100 do.....51	1-16
2 do.....	58¾	100 sh Leh N St...	34⅜
166 sh Leh V R..ls. bswn....	56	100 sh Cata Pf.....	37⅜

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, Ll. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar. 2 9

THE HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF the Rev. E. B. EMERSON, at Stratford, Conn., receives pupils from seven to fourteen years of age, and strict attention paid to their physical, intellectual, and religious culture. Scholars are admitted at any time. For circulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUMMUS, No. 32 John street; JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, New York; or to the Principal. 4 1 1m

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
In a first-class location, and of the highest character.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
No. 58 PARK Avenue,
4 2 2m REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.,
Rev. F. J. JACKSON,
4 2 1m Principal and Proprietor.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON,
4 1 1m Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
(General Russell's School),
NEW HAVEN, Conn.
Catalogues sent on application. 4 2 1m

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, in Brookfield, Conn., will commence April 20, 1870. 4 1 1m

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
4 2 2m Principal and Proprietor.

FOURTH EDITION

RICHMOND'S GLOOM.

Funerals of the Victims.

Other Deaths Expected.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Funerals of Victims of the Disaster at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—There were five funerals this morning, including that of Dr. J. B. Brock of the *Enquirer*, which was attended by a large number of persons. A delegation of the Washington press, including Messrs. Arthur Shephard, of the *Republican*, McBride, of the *Chronicle*, and Godwin, of the *Star*, were present at Brock's funeral.

Both houses of the Legislature met in the Capitol building to-day, the Senate in its chamber and the House in the southern portico of the building. They adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The death of Senator Bland was announced, and appropriate eulogies pronounced by conservative members. The Registration bill was finally passed.

Major Calvert, ex-State Treasurer, is dying, as is also W. C. Dunham, of New York, both victims of the late disaster. Business houses are still closed.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Harris, of the Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. First Lieutenant Patrick H. Flood has been dropped from the rolls of the 2d Infantry, and will repair to his home and await orders. Brevet Colonel John R. Lewis, major, unassigned, having been incapacitated by reason of loss of left arm at shoulder-joint while in command of the 5th Vermont Infantry, at the battle of the Wilderness on the 5th of May, 1864, the President directs his retirement with full rank as colonel of infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Dodge, Captain United States army, unassigned, having been incapacitated for active duty by reason of loss of leg at the battle of Gettysburg, has been placed upon the retired list of officers who received injury in the line of duty. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher is detached from duty at Mare Island yard and placed on waiting orders. Masters Horace Elmer and A. L. Sprague are ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Howard said that General Thomas' achievements would be recorded upon the most important page of his country's history, and no picture would add anything to his great fame. While saying this much in behalf of General Thomas, he could not, nor could other Senators, forget that there were other distinguished generals who had rendered inestimable services in the same cause. He would not, by singling out even General Thomas, furnish the slightest occasion for rivalry or envy between the great men to whom the country owed so much.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Library. Agreed to.

Petitions were presented for relief from political disabilities, and by Mr. Sumner, from colored people of the District of Columbia, defining their rights in the Common Schools of the District.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committeee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, with amendment, a bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Wilson, providing a mode for selection of cadets to military and naval academies.

By Mr. McDonald, for the settlement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States Government.

Also, to allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law.

By Mr. Morrill (Me.), relative to Indian reservations selected by Peace Commissioners.

By Mr. Ross, to authorize the settlement of claims of the State of Kansas for services of troops under requisition of General Price.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution to provide for a standing committee on the subject of foreign postal and telegraphic communication.

Mr. Sumner objecting, the resolution went over under the rules.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The House thereupon, at half-past one, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

Senate substitute for the House bill for the relief of Helen and Helerz Lincoln, white children, recovered from the Kiowa Indians. Concurred in.

Act in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. Conference Committee ordered.

Senate amendment to the House bill extending the time for revising and consolidating United States statutes. Concurred in.

Senate amendment to House joint resolution authorizing the sale of certain lands at Springfield, Mass. Concurred in.

Senate amendment to House joint resolution to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of E. Dinkelman, a subject of the King of Prussia. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Captain George E. Gresham, of Tennessee, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company. Mr. Scofield moved to lay the bill on the table; rejected—yeas 80, nays 81. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in, and a conference committee asked for.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Sophia A. Mohim was concurred in.

The Senate bill to authorize the officers of the Treasury to enter a credit upon the account of Henry Etting, paymaster in the navy. Passed.

Senate joint resolution to provide for survey and estimates of cost of removing obstructions from the Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Passed.

Senate bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip in Wisconsin. Passed.

Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville in Oregon.

Mr. Holman said that this bill appropriated 940,000 acres of the public lands. He had stated on a former occasion that there were ninety bills pending appropriating 100,000,000 of acres, but he had since learned that the estimate was far below the reality, and that the number of bills pending was over 170, appropriating over 250,000,000 of acres.

Mr. Van Wyck suggested that, as this was an important bill and would give rise to considerable discussion, it be allowed to go over, so that the House should proceed with other business.

Mr. Pitch objected to that, and said that the friends of the bill were ready to meet the discussion.

Mr. Holman proceeded with his argument against the bill, and reminded the House of the resolution adopted by it on the 21st of March last on his own motion, declaring that the system of granting public lands to railroad and other corporations should be discontinued. Was the House to go back on that solemn resolution at the arrogant demand of lobbyists, and monopolists, and speculators? Was the country to imitate the feudal system of mediæval Europe, by bestowing vast tracts of lands on individuals, instead of keeping the public lands for homesteads for industrious poor men?

He hoped the House would not any longer encourage that policy. Since the establishment of the Government there had been given away for purposes of education 78,000,000 acres of the public lands, and 185,000,000 to build up the fortunes of crafty and unscrupulous men. No less than 150,000,000 had been granted to corporations within the last ten years. If that policy were continued it would not be long till there would be no public lands left for homestead and pre-emption purposes, for which over ten millions had been taken last year.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Serrano Not to Resign.

The Popular Meetings in France.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

An Episode in Court.

A Row Between the Lawyers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Regency.

MADRID, April 29.—The journals of this city to-day deny the rumored withdrawal of Marshal Serrano, to make way for the establishment of a regency composed of three persons.

Popular Outbreaks.

Outbreaks occurred last evening at Alcola, in the province of Soria, and at Santiago, though they were soon repressed.

At the latter place over one hundred of the insurgents were arrested and imprisoned.

Spanish Refugees in France.

PARIS, April 29.—About three hundred refugees who had been compromised in the late troubles in Spain arrived in France yesterday. Further demonstrations on the part of students are expected on the opening of the medical college on next Monday.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" on American Affairs.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day has an article on American affairs, wherein it comments on the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible, the writer says, to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of negroes to vote.

The project of a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester has again been revived.

Health of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported by the *Churchman* yesterday. A rumor was circulated yesterday, which, however, is generally discredited, that the American Consul at Jeddo had been killed by the natives, and has had a very depressing effect upon the Japanese loan recently introduced here.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, April 29.—The Pope still persists in withholding M. Daru's note from the Œcumenical Council, notwithstanding the concurrence of the great powers expressed therein.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trial of McFarland.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Charles G. Stone, of Hartford, examined—Knew McFarland since 1863; knew him to be a drinking man; under the influence of liquor he was morose, unpleasant, and irritable; McFarland came to my office and showed me a letter, saying if he saw any more such letters he would shoot Richardson.

To Mr. Graham—I was clerk in the Enrolment Office under McFarland; I was discharged, and considered him the cause of my displacement; I avowed publicly my hostility to him; McFarland did not drink more than other men in responsible positions.

Mrs. Sarah Lane, of Sixth avenue, testified—Lived in the same house with prisoner; took Percy in her room one night because she believed his father was drunk; never heard him threaten Richardson.

On cross-examination she testified she knew McFarland was drunk.

Mr. Stone was then recalled and testified his expenses while in New York were paid by the prosecution.

Judge Davis then offered the decree in the habeas corpus matter to the effect that both father and mother be allowed access to the children, and further that the mother have Daniel and the father Percy.

Counsel for the defense objected.

Judge Davis offered other evidence, but Mr. Graham objected.

Judge Davis said Mr. Graham should not interrupt him in this manner.

Mr. Graham replied in terms commenting unfavorably on the witnesses of the prosecution.

The Recorder said he could not interfere with the District Attorney, and should allow him to introduce his testimony at a time or in any manner he pleased; and in his opinion he could not change the order in which evidence was brought by the prosecution. The Recorder also referred to the outburst which it was wont of the senior counsel for the defense to make on every opportunity he could.

Judge Davis then offered to read a statement of Richardson in reference to his intended marriage with Mrs. McFarland.

Mr. Spencer in his opening speech spoke of this as of such a harrowing character that it induced the insanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Graham objected to it as not being in evidence.

The Recorder here asked how long the prosecution was going to take, and was answered that it would end in one or at most two days.

The Recorder then said the Court would adjourn till Monday morning, out of respect to the memory of ex-Judge Russell, whose obsequies would take place to-day.

After the adjournment some words occurred between Mr. Granam and Judge Davis, when Graham used very threatening language, offering to do personal violence to Judge Davis